Post Box 322.
Telegram "Chronicle"

Registered No. B. 4668
Telephone No. 22037.

The Bombay Chronicle

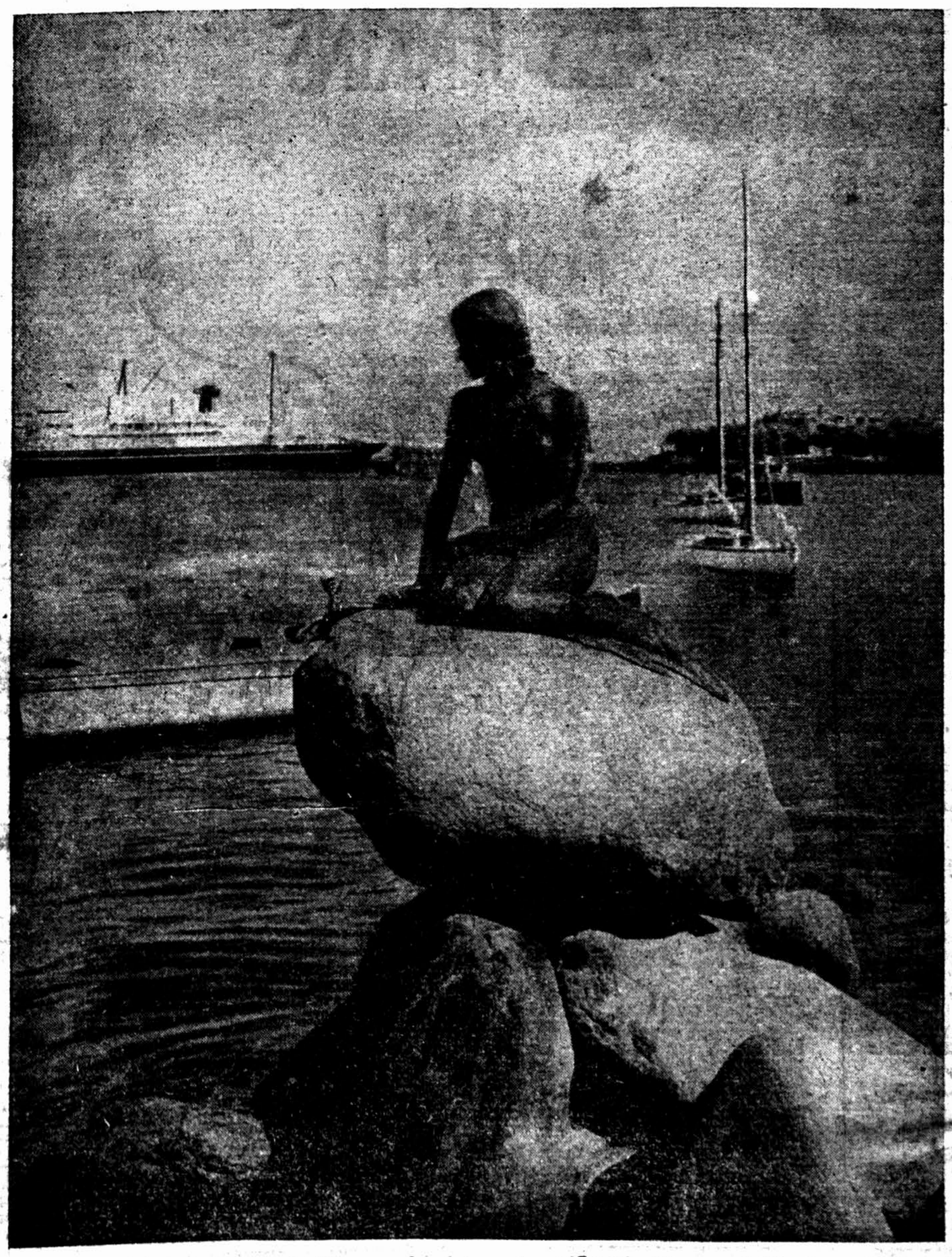
WEEKLY

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor:
SYED ABDULLA BRELVI

VOL. VI NO. 48 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1947 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

Little Mermaid



This lovely statue of Hans Andersen's "Little Mermaid" by Edward Eriksen looks out over Copenhagen's harbour. It was presented by Carl Jacobsen, the famous brewer, who turned over his entire concern to the nation. *See article inside.*

Inner Story Of I.N.A.

HOW SUBHAS BOSE BECAME 'NETAJI'

(See Page 3)

Short Story

MISS JENKINS Was A JEWEL

By Geoffrey Treace

ISS JENKINS is a jewel!" In saying that, the new Chief was merely echoing the men who had preceded him at the head of the Department—and there had been several in recent years, for of Miss Jenkins the old tag was true, that she worked hard and was rewarded by the promotion of her superiors.

She was a jewel. And if, with the passage of time, she had acquired more and more jewel-like qualities—not only the brightness of the diamond but its hardness and cutting edges—did not that double her value to the Department?

"There is no room for sentiment in the Civil Service", she would announce firmly when some junior clerk queried the curt official answer to a hard-luck letter. "We are not here to stretch points or make exceptions, but to administer the regulations as we find them". Zealous in the interests of the nation, she could hardly be expected to waste time merely on people.

You could depend upon Miss Jenkins. The letters she prepared could be signed with complete confidence and no tiresome necessity to read them. Homer might nod, but Miss Jenkins never slipped. Departmentally speaking, she knew all the answers.

No detail was too small. She knew how the Chief liked his tea and which visitors should be honoured with the spare cup. When he was legitimately as well as actually out, she always remembered to hide the second hat which normally hung there to imply his presence in the building.

She had another great merit. Attractive enough in her well-tailored way, she never threatened marriage. It would be just too bad for whoever was Chief when at last Time chipped the jewel from her setting. But that crisis lay thirty years away, and nobody else meant to be still in the office then.

Miss Jenkins's downfall followed a stroll in the park. Not that she fell as other young women do. The park was St. James's and it was the hour of lunch, when few appetites stir beyond those which can be satisfied with sandwiches.

It was one of those blazing afternoons which commonly gild the weeks immediately before one's own summer holiday. The glassy lake winked, the ducks drew long fans of ripples after them, and the earth flowered with humanity—some on close inspection a trifle crushed or over-blown, but for the most part young, fresh and vivid.

The sun-drenched seat glowed warm beneath her. She had worked late for the past two evenings, and the figures continually crossing her line of vision, to and fro, to and fro, produced the mesmeric effect of a pendulum.

So the keen eyes closed, the firm lips fell ajar, and the handbag slumped across the pin-striped lap. She slept, and the sun encompassed her about in glory.

It was only for five minutes, but that (as the ancients knew) suffices for Apollo to do much damage, or for Zeus, descending as golden rain, to cause drastic modifications in a young woman's life. Whether her experience came in this mythological manner, and what (if indeed anything) happened during that brief doze, will never be known.

She returned to a world which seemed to have gained in colour. The park shone like a glossy poster. The ducks might have been newly enamelled.

A breeze stroked the water, stirred the hair at her neck, and seemed almost to flick the blood in her veins. She shuddered pleasantly, straightened, and deliberately relaxed again.

Big Ben struck two. She did not care. Watching a pompous gander tack uncertainly across the asphalt, she thought of the Minister and laughed aloud. "Come here, Sir Harrison!" She fumbled for a broken biscuit.

"Exactly like, isn't he?" said an amused voice beside her.

She found herself talking easily to an unknown young man and admitting, with only the dimmest sense of disloyalty, a strong resemblance between the mallard and the Minister. "I love watching animals", she said. "So much nicer than human beings."

"Do you really believe that? Or are you merely echoing the cynical, sentimental slop which is fashionable just now?"

Miss Jenkins blinked, more surprised than hurt. "Well, I mean", she said with unwonted diffidence, "when one thinks of the war and all these conferences——"

"I often think of the war", he agreed. "I was in Burma—I saw lots of animals. I come to prefer the chaps on the whole".

"Ye-es. I can understand that".

"You must admit"—he reached out to stroke a passing Cocker—"that the most attractive animals are those which have absorbed certain human virtues. Or do you honestly prefer the dingo and the wild-cat to the spaniel and the Siamese?"

"Oh, no," Miss Jenkins felt helpless, as though in a Platonic dialogue with one of the duller roles. The boy had a strange, uncouth eloquence as he warmed to his theme.

"The trouble is, we've all lost our faith in human nature—we think the old belief was pretentious, about Man being the measure of all things. But hang it—from our point of view, what else is? We might do worse than get back to some of the notions that the world's politicians seem to have scrapped—Number One being that the most important thing under Heaven is the human individual!"

Big Ben struck the half-hour. "Something ought to be done," agreed Miss Jenkins, not with mechanical politeness but with a light in her eye.

She had left a letter half composed in her typewriter, written to Mrs. Webb, of Dagenham:

Dear Madam,—I have to thank you for your communications of 13-4-48, 28-4-48 and 23-6-48, and to inform you that so far as it can be ascertained it would not appear that the matter you raise comes within the scope of this Department.....

As she read, her cheeks suddenly flamed, and with a violence that startled the other girls she ripped the paper from the machine. Fitting a fresh sheet, she tapped out:

Dear Mrs. Webb,—I'm really ashamed that your letter and the two reminders have been kicking about in our office all this time. Actually, you've come to the wrong shop, as we could easily have told you in the first place. You want the Ministry of Permits, but I warn you they are even slower than we are. But what you're proposing to do is entirely your own business and can't possibly hurt anyone else, so if I were you I'd go ahead and chance it. They never prosecute in case like yours, that's only bluff....

She laid it by for the Chief's signature. Then, as though some daemon possessed her, she attacked the "Pending" tray.

At four o'clock the Chief tea stood untasted, and his brow was corrugated with concern. This concern was not due to the pile of letters he had just signed. Had he read a line of them, there would have been an even greater urgency in his recall of Miss Jenkins.

"Do you remember anything about a Mr. Irvine?" he began as she came in.

"Oh, yes, sir. Six months ago. Before your time."

"The case cropped up again just now when the debate was resumed. The Minister's on a frightful flap—doesn't know what it's all about. He's just sent over—wants a cast-iron answer he can give before he sits down. He's just beginning his speech now."

"Leave it to me, sir. I remember the whole thing."

"Thank God! Just rattle it off, will you? I'll initial it and we'll bung it straight over. Miss Jenkins," said the Chief, reaching contentedly for his cup, "you're a jewel."

Sir Harrison prayed that the sweat on his brow would be attributed by the House to his vigorous thumping of the dispatch-box, and not to his inward alarm. The minutes were ticking by, and the data from Whitehall had not arrived. Even he could not go on for ever talking about nothing.

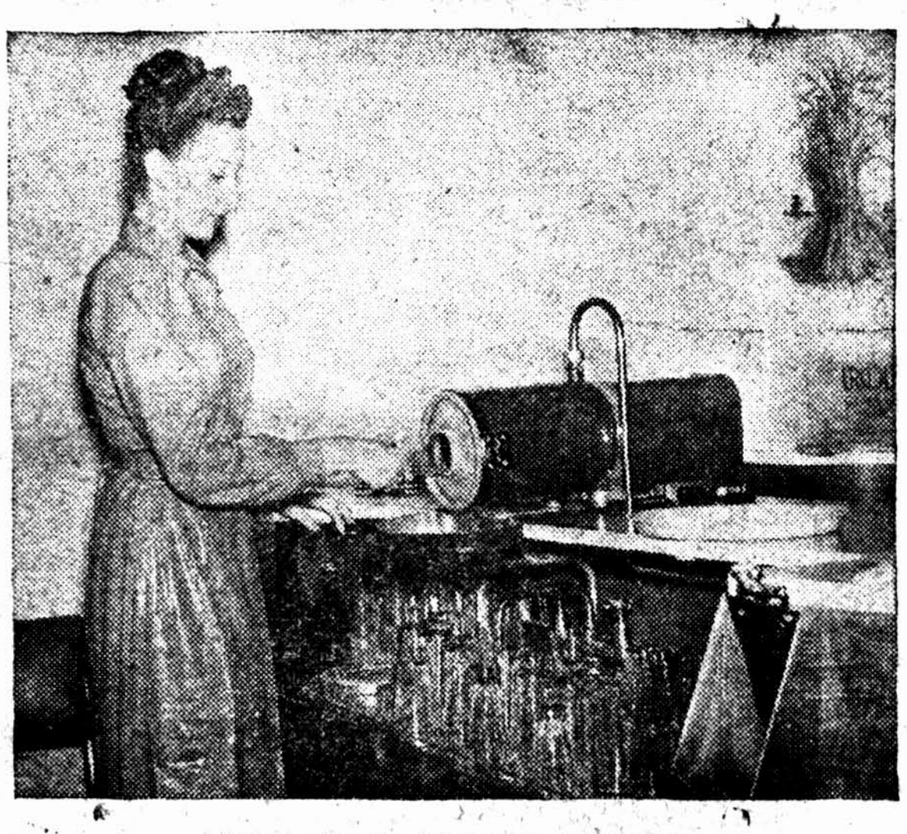
Glory be! At last....He saw the chit passing along the Treasury Bench. Fixing the Opposition with a scornful eye, he dropped his voice to recall their attention.

"I come now to the Irvine case. I am very glad that the Hon. Member who spoke last unearthed this—ah—somewhat antiquated red-herring. For if ever the facts of a case triumphantly vindicated the policy of a Government...." With practised dexterity he reached behind him, took the chit from the Chancellor's extended fingers, and swept on.

"When we look at these facts, what do we find?" He glanced down. "This case was a typical example of our interdepartmental muddle and delay. The only honest thing to do is to admit here and now that a shocking mistake was made, and then to twist the regulations as best we can to see that some measure of over-due justice is done——"

The rest of the Minister's statement was drowned in the clamour of a House which rose, but not to adjourn.

Neither Miss Jenkins nor her Chief is at the Department now. Civil Servants are not dismissed, so the Chief received accelerated promotion. Miss Jenkins left to get married, not to the young man in the park (whom she never saw again), but to another she met during the prolonged sick-leave upon which a grateful country insisted.—"John O' London's Weekly."



WASHES 1,000 GLASSES AN HOUR

Reputed to wash 1,000 glass tumblers an hour, this "Robot" glass cleaner displayed at the Brewers Exhibitionheld at Olympia, is a hygienic, economi cal and compact device that washes the glasses clean with warm water.

He: "So you decided to marry Jimmy?"

She: "Yes! We did intend to remain friends, but we changed our minds".

Isn't it lucky, darling. This is the first time we've been alone since the voyage started".

"Do I look the sort of woman who would poke her nose into other peoples affairs".

Do You Know That—

1. It takes 50 miles of fibre to make one pair of silk or nplon stockings.

2. The official flag of the United Nations has a gold-coloured global map on a blue background.

3. The well-known novelist, Charles Dickens; at one time worked as a reporter in the House of Commons.

4. London's first pillar-box was erected in 1855 at the corner of Fleet and Farringdon Street.

5. Violet is a colour which is never found in the plumage of birds.

6. Wembley Stadium, London; which will be the venue of the 1948 Olympic Games, was completed in 1923; at a cost of £750,000.

7. So far Bradman has scored six treble centuries in first-class cricket.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Inner Story Of I. N. A. In Europe

HOW SUBHAS BOSE BECAME 'NETAJI'

THE words "Jai Hind", "Netaji" and "Azad Hind" are so common in India today that it would sound boastful and even unbelievable that they were first coined by a small group of men in Berlin in November 1941. But it is so.

When the idea of founding a new party was put forward by Subhas Bose, our attention naturally turned to the various fundamental questions facing the Indian national movement. such as: "What should be our common national greeting. What should be our national anthem, etc. Subhas Bose was himself not at all satisfied with the situation as it existed then. For example apart from the objections raised against "Bande Mataram" Muslims, he did not like the prevalent national song for several reasons. In particular he wanted that the tune of the future national anthem of India must be simple but forceful.

Then there was the question of lack of any common national greeting. He himself felt the awkwardness of the situation whenever he met other Indians. How were they to greet each other? Of course, that was no problem if we spoke English or any other European language but otherwise. Even amongst the four of us we made use of different greeting at different times. This was really a ridiculous state of affairs. If we wanted to build up an unified nationalist organisation we had to find out a solution to this and other problems. Subhas Bose did not wish to decide with absolute finality all these questions, but on a day to day matter like greeting some kind of decision had to be reached and that decision had to be final. For that reason we had to exercise our utmost intelligence to finding a proper solution.

No Sense Of Superiority

The suddenness with which we were brought in face with such highly significant questions of national importance gave us a strong impetus for new ideas and thoughts. While on the technical matters entirely to our discretion, he took a very keen interest on all the points affecting the intended party organisation. Day after day we made suggestions on different points, practised them where necessary and discussed them. What was extremely striking in all these talks, and what so clearly indicates a significant side of the nature of Subhas Bose, was that in all these discussions, as well as those, which followed later, he never behaved with any sense of superiority to others. He listened to the arguments and points of view of the opposite side, immaterially of the status or rank, with great patience and whenever there was a necessity for discussions he talked with great frankness.

Within the next couple of weeks some tentative decisions were finally reached after careful thoughts. The stage was thus prepared to enlarge the circle to include a few more members of the Indian colony, whom Subhas Bose had either known earlier or whose names had been suggested to him by any or all the three of us.

Decisions were soon reached at these enlarged conferences on the following points on the bases of the proposals made ready earlier.

1) **The name of the Party will be Azad-Hind-Sangh, of the fighting force Azad-Hind Fauj (Indian National Army). Every office belonging to the organisation will be known as Azad-Hind Centre plus the name of the location. Accordingly the office in Germany would be called: Azad-Hind Centre, Berlin (Free India Centre).**
2) **For all purposes "Hindustan" will be considered the real name of the entire territory known as "India." In addition Ceylon would also be regarded as part of Hindustan even if it remained a separate entity after attainment of complete independence.**
3) **The term "Azad-Hind" will be used as symbol of the rising India.**
4) **The tune of Bengali song, "Jana Mana Gana" by Sri Tagore will be adopted for the national anthem. The text will however be altered so as to give it some martial significance.**
5) **The tri-colour, orange, white, green, will be the national flag of free India; charkha however will be excluded.**
6) **Tiger will be the national symbol of India. The tri-colour with a jumping Tiger inserted in the middle will represent the National Army flag.**

It took some time before final agreement could be reached on other points. The questions, which engaged our most attention were: (a) the greeting and (b) the composition of the executive organ.

A Happy Choice

On the question of greeting we had tentatively agreed that an entirely new form should be found. However when this suggestion was made to enlarged group of men, some strongly advocated the adoption of "Adabarz". Proposals for "Namaste" or "Vande Mataram" were also brought forward. But they being absolutely Hinduistic were considered unsuitable for common use as national greeting.

"Adabarz" though fulfilling the condition of being non-communal, was disliked by us as it has an inherent sense of servility a feeling, which has crept too much into our daily lives and which must be thought in our national interests. It was considered that the new greeting should show more spirit and dignity.

For a time we tended to like Inquilab Zindabad as a normal greeting. But on close consideration we all found that it sounded too pompous and too lengthy. A greeting must be short and easily pronounceable. It was only after weeks long thoughts that a word struck one of us. It when put forward, also found agreement among all: That word was:

"JAI HIND".

As the times has shown it was a happy choice and a wise decision. It was also simultaneously agreed, after repeated trials of various forms in vogue that "Jai Hind" should be saluted not with folded hands but with the right hand erected straight in perpendicular direction. Subhas Bose himself disliked the folded hand salute just for the same reason that it, intentionally or unintentionally signifies humbleness to the extent of servility.

Form Of Leadership

The question of the form of leadership we should have for the movement as long as India's independence was not finally realized, created for some time a difficult situation. From our experience, we had known that if some of the "prominent" Indians living in Germany would be given any say in running the organisation, they would hamper the progress by doing too much talking. At the same time they would never like any influence in the organisation of young persons with new and revolutionary ideas. We had therefore thought that it would be best in the interests of the whole movements if the final authority for decision on all questions were vested in Subhas Bose alone instead of in a group of people.

Subhas Bose himself agreed with this view, but wanted that the matter should be finally decided by us all and that he would accept the decision of the majority. When the question finally came up for decision, a couple of men opposed the original suggestion and proposed that instead of vesting complete authority in Subhas Bose alone, an "Indian National Committee," like the one, which was set up in Germany during the World-War I, be established consisting of "experienced" men from all over Germany. This was a very presumptuous suggestion but it reflected well the mentality of its authors. These men, who had never been politically active before, either in, or outside India, wanted to grab this opportunity to come into world lime-light. It is otherwise not understandable how persons, who were Liliputanians in Indian politics as compared to the Brodbingnagian personality of Subhas Bose, could claim equality in the leadership of a movement, which they never sincerely supported. What they were striving at was to become "Foreign Ministers" and "Finance Ministers."

To settle the matter once for all it was put to vote after a hot discussion in course of meeting, which was held in absence of Subhas Bose as he was anxious not to let his presence interfere with the expressions of opinions by either party. The vote showed a majority for the original proposal. Those, who were in favour of the "National Committee" proposal stopped attending further meetings of our group after this. Neither we nor the movement, however, felt the loss of their absence, as these men would never have been an asset to the organisation.

Once the question of leadership was decided it was thought necessary that some kind of oath should be taken by every member of the proposed organisation pledging his or her loyalty to Subhas Bose in prosecution of the movement for freedom of India. Such an oath was absolutely necessary as it was clear that without complete discipline within the rank and file and without proper assurance that whatever secrets, the organisation would have, will be strictly guarded, the movement could not succeed. To avoid unnecessary delay it was decided to commission two of us to prepare the oath-Formula as early as possible and then suggest a day when the first oath taking ceremony could be held.

Once these points were settled to general satisfaction the "question remained as to how should the members address Subhas Bose and what exactly should be his designation in the organisation.

A Title 'Dictatorial'

Till then we had been addressing Subhas Bose variously. Sometimes as Mr. Bose, sometimes as Sjt. Bose, as Rashtrapati, or Subhas Babuji, etc. However none of these was satisfactory. The only title we liked was Rashtrapati, but it being the official designation of the Congress-President in office it was inappropriate.

Of course S. C. Bose did not know that we were considering this point Had he known it he would have forbidden us from the beginning to give any attention to the matter. But whatever knowledge we possessed of Indian psychology, showed us that our people greatly like giving titles to their beloved leaders and that in turn these titles help a good deal in popularising the movement these leaders represent. To meet these xpectations, the title must be however short, easily pronounceable, free from communal sentiment and impressive. It was not an easy thing to find such a title. But our labours were not in vain. One of us hit on the word "Netaji". We discussed about it for a few days and finally accepted it. For Subhas Bose there was no choice. We told him that he had to agree to it if he did not wish to disappoint us all.

Since then in many quarters criticisms have been levelled at Subhas Bose for his having adopted a "dictatorial title for himself". However these

(Continued On Page 6)

By Mukund Rai Vyas

This article forms part of a forthcoming book —"The Political Mission of Subhas Bose in Europe"—written by the author.

Mr. Vyas was one of the earliest associates of Netaji in Europe and he gives a firsthand and revealing account of the formation of the Azad Hind Government in Germany. The book will throw much new light on one of the most stirring epics of India's long struggle for freedom.

THE MUNICH BETRAYAL

New Light On Important Events Which Preceded The Last War

(By A. C. N. Nambiar, Our Special Correspondent in Europe)

ZURICH.—Considerable time had to elapse after the conclusion of the First World War, before one could secure clearer appreciation of 'realities" concerning many factors relating to it. In due course when more 'documents" were published, when more of the "main actors" wrote their memoirs, and others in a more "chastened mood" released their commentaries, one came to know more things, some newly and others differently. Thus, for instance, one learnt of "agreements" which promised Constantinopole to Russia, Anatolian areas once to Italy and then to Greece, and more of such "dubious deals". Lord Ponsonby in a book which he wrote, exposed some of the 'propaganda stunt" against Germany. And when the war had been won, some on the Allied side even took pride in acclaiming their parts in working for the evolution of a situation out of which resulted the realisation of certain long cherished plans.

BRANCHES OF NEUTRALITY BY U. S.

It is not very different with the Second World War either, though in regard to some of the results of it, the victors are less easy, even worried. A number of "studies" by important personalities connected with the last war or about them have already come out furnishing interesting material for scrutiny and reflection. The biography of Roosevelt by his personal secretary reveals that the United States had departed from adherence to the Neutrality Law long before entering the war. *The Times* of London, reviewing the book, plainly states: "It is true that the Roosevelt Administration long before Pearl Harbour had abandoned neutrality. Even before lend-lease and the convoying of supplies, the transfer of destroyers was a breach of neutrality besides which the Alabama affair was a piccadillo". Kingsley Martin, the Editor of the *New Statesman and the Nation*", commenting on the recent publication "The Real Lloyd George" by A. J. Sylvester, tells us that England's former famous Premier was for "calling off the war" after the defeat of Poland—an attitude which Martin condemns as mistaken while admitting as "consistent" as far as Lloyd George and some others with him are concerned. Mr. Byrnes the retired American Secretary of State and predecessor of Marshall, has, in his book now being serialised under the title "Speaking Frankly", referred to British "agreements" over the Balkans with the Soviet Union, which has annoyed the former much, although the consequences of the "agreements" themselves are now very much regretted by Britain. By far the largest number of the memoirs of prominent participants in the last war have come so far from French side, the latest in the list being the one of Paul Raynaud, Premier of France at the time of French defeat, a remarkable publication in two volumes, running to nearly a thousand pages, and of considerable interest and importance to all students of modern history and present-day politics. Above all, his book is significant for what he has to say about the fall of Czechoslovakia, an event closely connected with the outbreak of the war, and of the still much discussed Russian-German Pact (this came up for reference again this week before the meeting of the United Nations), concluded shortly before the commencement of the war, which was roughly brushed aside later by Hitler. The German dictator had his own calculations in doing this. But this is another story.

THE RIDDLE OF A DECLARATION

On the 22nd of February 1938 Yvon Delbos, the French Foreign Minister, assured: 'The engagements which France have undertaken in regard to Czechoslovakia will be fulfilled loyally". Soon after, this statement was confirmed by the Premier, Chautemps. The Czechoslovakian situation commenced to gain in importance with the German absorption of Austria and the growth of the Sudeten German, first veiled, and then open, irredenta movement. The scare of Communism spreading into Central Europe was raised and prominent circles in London gave marked support to Sudeten German ambitions and a German propaganda drive. About this time, the French Government underwent a change. Daladier became the Premier, and Bonnet held in high favour by the "City" in Britain, assumed the portfolio of the Foreign Minister. For some time the Government in Prague had begun to view with anxiety the attitude of London and Paris to Czechoslovakia. Towards the middle of July when Lord Runciman was busy with his "impartial investigations" in Prague, Georges Bonnet made it known in Prague that Czechoslovakia should not proceed on the basis of French aid in the event of an attack by Germany. On the 22nd of September Radio Prague announced that the French Minister in Prague, M. de Lacroix, had in a declaration informed the Government of Czechoslovakia on the 20th of September that Czechoslovakia in case of a German attack could not count on the support of France. The same day the French Ministers, Georges Mandel, Champetier de Ribes and Paul Reynaud tendered their resognation. They withdrew their resignation later when Daladier assured them that no such declaration had been conveyed to the Prague Government.

CZECH DENIAL OF BONNET'S ALLEGATION

At the meeting of the French Cabinet, Bonnet, however, read out a statement of the French Envoy in Prague, de Lacroix, that the declaration of French "non-intervention" was given at the express wish of the Czechoslovak Government wanting to "protect its face" before the Czechoslovak people in moving to accept the surrender of territory in accordance with the Anglo-French proposal and which latterly formed the basis of the Munich 'Agreement". The Czech Ministers concerned have disputed the above report of de Lacroix as not corresponding to realities. This decisive episode has not been cleared up. The assumption remains that de Lacroix made the report on instructions from Paris. An important part of influential French opinion, including Flandin who stood close to circles in Britain and leading Conservative politicians like Louis Marin, were pronouncedly for non-intervention. Czechs felt that both London and Paris exerted pressure, not for, but against their State.

BRITISH BACK-SLIDING

Bonnet, in his memoirs published under the title "Defence of Peace", states that he had asked Lord Halifax, the British Foreign Secretary, on the 10th of September whether England would march with France if France proceeded against Germany on behalf of Czechoslovakia. Two days later Lord Halifax communicated the British reply through Sir Eric Phipps, the British Ambassador in Paris. It read: 'While His Majesty's Government would never allow the security of France to be threatened, they are unable to make statements of the character of their future action or time at which it would be taken in circumstances which at present they cannot foresee". Bonnet finds the reply welcome and convenient to support his stand.

ASSURANCES OVERLOOKED

On the 26th of September, it would seem, however, that France was informed that in the event of supporting Czechoslovakia, she could count on the support of Britain and Russia. In England, opinion had come to assert more for such a course. But Bonnet and Daladier had made up their minds. Chamberlain and Halifax seconded them. The idea of Russian support was not taken seriously. The situation by this time had reached a critical stage. Germany was encouraged to feel fairly certain of Czechoslovakia being "abandoned" by her Western allies. The Russian Military Attache in Paris called on General Gamelin, Chief of the French General Staff, and gave a formal assurance of Russian readiness to aid. General Gamelin enquired whether Poland would assent to Russian troops marching through her territory. This need not be allowed to stand as an obstacle, replied the Attache. According to Daladier, the French Charge d'Affaires in Moscow, Payart, reported early in September that Litvinov, the Russian Foreign Minister, had affirmed the intention to honour the aid of Russia, adding that Russia would like to have a decision of the League of Nations to march through Poland. He wanted the Council of the League called immediately to establish machinery which could start functioning immediately aggression commenced. The Russian offers and proposals proved unavailing. On the 29th of September was concluded the Munich "Agreement". Russia was excluded and also Czechoslovakia, while the "deal" relating to her territory was executed. Czechs felt it deeply and the Soviet Union took a serious view of the development.

MOMENTOUS MEETING WITH A MYSTERY

The German Ambassador in Paris, Baron Welezek, on the 22nd of November 1938 presented to the French Foreign Office the Draft of a German-French Declaration drawn on the model of one signed in Munich between Hitler and Chamberlain. The German Ambassador at the same time conveyed the wish of the German Foreign Minister, von Ribbentropp to come to Paris personally to sign the Declaration. At the Cabinet meeting of 26th November it was proposed to put off the visit of the German Foreign Minister indefinitely and to a time when conditions were quieter and more normal. Georges Bonnet, probably in agreement with Daladier, thought little of this resolution. And the public came to know from the afternoon papers on the 5th of December of the arrival of Ribbentropp in Paris. After the official ceremony of signature of the Declaration, carried out with much pomp and publicity, Ribbentropp had an hour's talk alone with Bonnet. Little was known as to what was spoken or settled at this meeting. But one heard an echo of it when the German troops marched into Prague on the 15th of March next and France filed a protest at Wilhelmstrasse in Berlin. The German State Secretary, von Ribbentropp's deputy, Baron von Weizsecker, refused to accept the protest, referring to the "verbal assurance" given in Paris by Bonnet to his chief, according to which Czechoslovakia was to cease to constitute a point of discussion or dispute between France and Germany. Weizsecker added that but for the certainty of such an assurance the German Government would not have signed the Joint Declaration in Paris, affirming friendship and renouncing all territorial aims or ambitions against each other. On the 19th of March, Bonnet protested against the statement of Weizsecker which he described as "extravagant". Also in his memoirs. Bonnet has protested against the assumption of the German State Secretary. What was spoken on the 6th of December between Bibbentropp and Bonnet probably will be never known exactly; but at that time opinion was strong in Quai d'Orsay that Bonnet had given Germany free hand in Central Europe.

ILLUSION AND INTRANSIGENCE

In France one did not take seriously that the Soviet Union could or would take a stand against Germany. On the 23rd of August the Belgian paper "*Le Soir*" published an article, which received much attention, by its Paris correspondent and leader writer of the influential Paris daily "*Le Temps*", Roland de Mares, stating: 'It is essential to get rid of the chimerical conception of a pact of non-aggression between Germany and Russia involving a partition of Poland and the Baltic States. In view of the socio-political circumstances the Russia of Stalin is incapable of playing a role of the nature". This was not only the view of Roland de Mares, but of high French army officers and leading personalities in Warsaw. The Polish Government refused point blank the right of march to Russian troops. Colonel Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, was definitely and resolutely opposed to the idea. He was violently opposed to the Soviet Union and his outlook was not friendly to France. In spite of the repeated demarches of the French Ambassador in Warsaw, Noel, and repeated protests of some French Ministers, Paul Reynaud regrets that nothing was done by France in asking for the removal of Beck when allowing Poland a new credit of three milliards of Francs.

CALCULATIONS WHICH WENT WRONG

When on spoke to officials of the Quai d'Orsay close to Bonnet about Russian-French negotiations in the historic period immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities, they indicated that not much weight was put to them. England also conducted similar negotiations much in the same spirit. The British delegation to Moscow was headed by William Strang, now Sir William Strang and chief political adviser of the British Military Governor

(Continued On Page 22)

The profits from Europe's biggest brewery go to work for the benefit of humanity—the fight against disease, the advancement of science and the creation of exquisite works of art. In November when the centenary of Copenhagen's famous Carlsberg brewery was celebrated the Danish Royal Family paid homage to the men who made this possible.

Where Beauty Comes From A Brewery!

BY DOUGLAS LIVERSIDGE

COPENHAGEN.

ST. JACOB in stained glass looks down along a luxurious picture-hung corridor through a glass partition into a wilderness of clicking machines. One has a sense of incongruity. It seems strange that an artistic atmosphere should permeate the world's biggest bottling hall in Europe's biggest brewery.

Yet this assiciation of beer with beauty is not inappropriate. For every click in this strident symphony of sound contributes its quota to the fine arts or to science. The profits from Copenhagen's vast Carlsberg breweries are dedicated for all time to the service of mankind.

Outside the russet leaves are falling on the grassy lawn around the statue of a stumpy, bearded man who, with his father, made this possible. And in November—at the Carlsberg centenary—the Danish Royal Family and a host of Scandinavian celebrities, with brewery workers, paid homage to his memory.

Carl Jacobson, son of Jacob Christian Jacobson (Carsberg's founder), is one of Denmark's honoured sons. In stony silence he looked on at a three day's festival depicting Carlsberg's history.

Research In Washing-Copper

To stroll round Carsberg's rambling acres is to peep into the past, wandering back over the years to the early 19th century

Jacob Jacobson was the son of Christen Jacobson, who, fired by ambition, left his parents' Jutland farm when young and created his own brewery at No. 5, Bronaeggerstraedo. Christen was the first Danish brewer to test the temperature of beer by thermometer instead of by hand.

Jacob went further. He fell under the spell of science attending the lectures of H. C. Oersted, the pioneer of electro-magnetism, at the College of Engineering. And, on his father's death, when he ran the brewery for his mother, he called in science to enhance his brew. In 1838, he went to Munich to study German brewing and, on his return, did further research in his mother's wash-copper.

With money left to him, by his mother, he bought land at the Copenhagen suburb of Valby. The local water was ideal for brewing, and at Valby Denmark's first railway track was being laid between the capital and Roskilde.

Here he built his brewery which he christened Carlsberg after Carl his infant son. And November 10, 1847, is the date the first brew was born.

Atom Man Lives There

The new scientific methods brought Jacobson riches. And to repay what he regarded as his debt to research, he built the Carlsberg Laboratory in the brewery grounds. In its statutes he laid down that "no result of the activities of the institution, whether of a theoretical or a practical nature, shall be kept secret".

I walked through the laboratory—a cradle of discovery and invention. I saw where great men had unravelled secrets: where Kjeldahl evolves his method to determine nitrogen; where Sorensen worked out his protein tests and demonstrated the hydrogen-ion concentration; and, where Emil Christian Hansen cultivated pure yeast.

On September 25, 1876, Jacobson set up the Carlsberg Foundation. In his will Jacobson bequeathed his brewery to the Foundation—an institution conducted by five professors chosen by and from members of the Royal Danish Academy of Science.

Moreover, Jacobson's last testament provided that the Foundation should comprise three sections: the Carlsberg Laboratory; science in general (including the Carlsberg Foundation's Institute of Biology, part of whose work is devoted to the fight with cancer); and the National Historical Museum at Frederiksberg Castle—a former royal residence gutted by fire in 1859, but later restored by Jacobson.

His glorious home in the Carlsberg grounds he bequeathed as a Mansion of Honour for "the Danish man or woman deserving well of society". Old Jacobson's far-sightedness and social mindedness indirectly aided the construction of the atom bomb and the development of atomic energy. For since 1931, this imposing villa has been the home of Professor Niels Bohr, the atomic scientist.

Son Gave Fortune To Art

Though Bohr was virtually a prisoner in Hitler's "Model Protectorate", the white-haired professors, shy and retiring, escaped across the Sound to Sweden in 1943. With him he carried heavy water in two Carlsberg bottles—the water which, on his arrival in America, helped to make the atomic bomb.

In the United States Bohr assumed the name of "Mr. Baker." And in tribute to his atomic research, the Americans called the Bikini trials "Operation Baker."

So Jacob Jacobson showered wealth on science. His son Carl bestowed a fortune on art. Carl had studied various techniques at breweries in Britain, Germany and France. His father had intended that he should succeed him at Carlsberg. But differences arose. Carl disagreed with Jacob's view that large-scale brewing would be deleterious to the industry.

To prove his point, he started "New Carlsberg"—his own brewery—right alongside "Old Carlsberg". For 15 years keen rivalry ensued between father and son: neither spoke to the other until, in his declining years, old Jacobson became reconciled to his son's view.

An underground passage—jocularly called the "Tunnel of Death" was borrowed some years ago, linking the two breweries into a 64-acre concern, with six acres below ground.

Carl thought it his mission to infuse art into daily life. New Carlsberg teems with proof. You see it in the ornate Double Gate that leads to the Elephant Gate, where four massive elephants support a replica of the Obelisk Tower in Rome's Minerva Square. You see it in the Brew House, a copy of a Venetian palace, in the museum and art gallery, and the medley of sculpture that adorns Copenhagen's parks and squares.

Solved Riddle Of The Eel

Carl Jacobson erected the magnificent Clyptothak and filled it with a wealth of paintings and sculptures and architectural treasures. All over Denmark wherever people work and play, their surroundings have been beautified by donations from the New Carlsberg Foundation.

To-day, Carlsberg and its Foundations belong to the Danish nation.

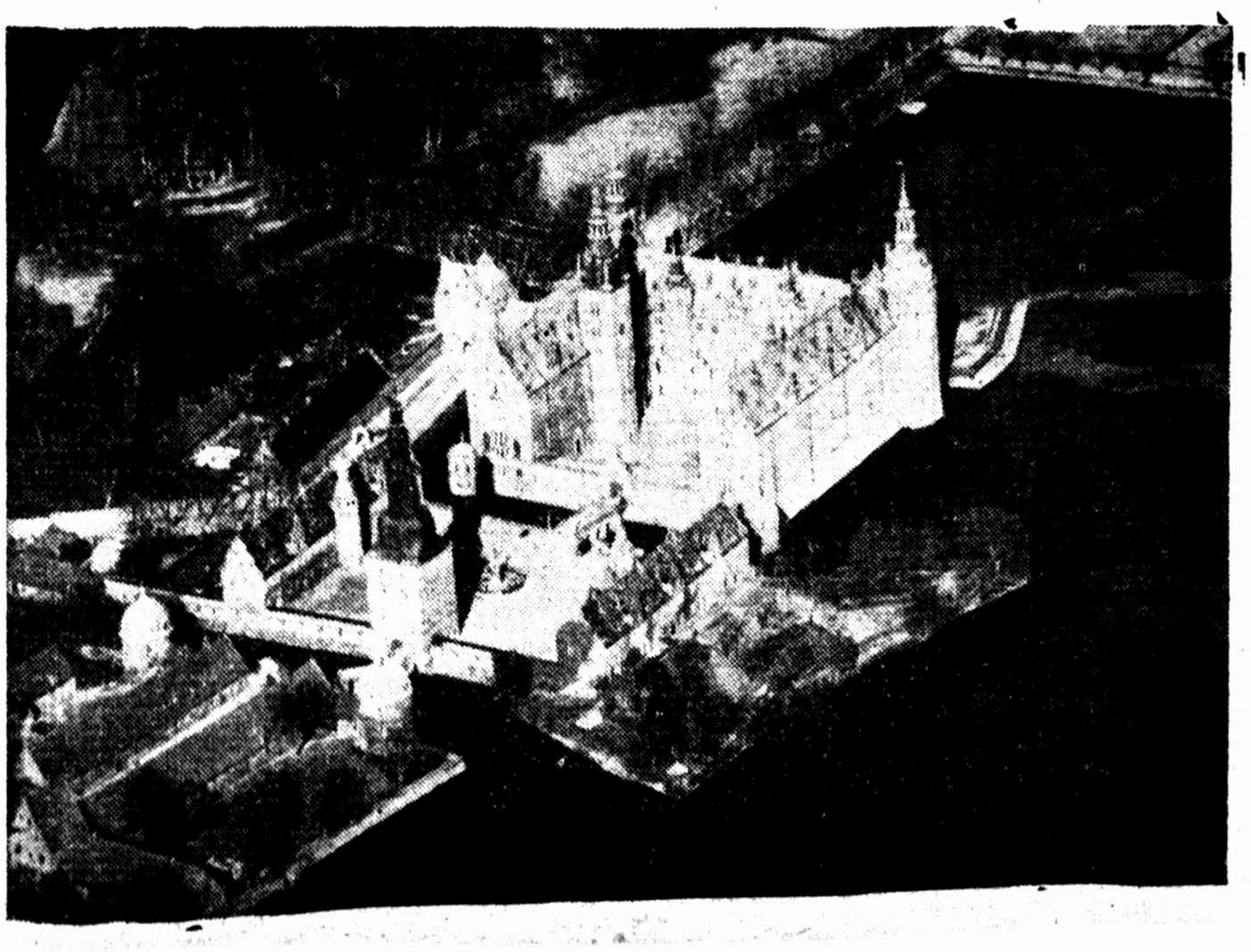
As one English writer has observed: "If the Royal Society of London's interests in beer were as large in proportion to the British population as the Danish Academy's in proportion to the population of Denmark, it would enjoy an income of about £1,035,000 per annum for the patronage of science and another £500,000 for the patronage of art.."

The scope of the Carlsberg Foundation is wide, ranging from archeological excavations on the Mediterranean of Rhodes to scientific research in Greenland. Years ago the Foundation financed a round-the-world expedition in which oceanographers solved the riddle of the wanderings of the eel.

Now, with the Danish State, it is to back an expedition to Tibet to record the dying culture of the nomadic tribes.

Because science had helped him to make his fortune, Jacob Jacobsen, devoted large sums to furthering scientific research and today the Carusberg foundation he started, and to which he left his brewery carriers on the tradition. This is one of the scientists of the Foundation's Institute of Bollogy engaged on cancer research.

Everyp time 17 bottles of Carlsberg beer is sold, another penny goes to the upkeep of Frederiksberg Castle, at Hellerod, about 20 miles from Copenhagen, which is now the National Historical Museum. The old royal castle was burned out in 1859 and later restored by Carl Jacobsen.



FREEDOM IN URDU LITERATURE

By Mumtaz Husain

It is a matter of great pride that all the significant writers, poets and artists of Urdu language have been with the progressive movements, participated in the struggle for freedom and many of them suffered imprisonment. They have always stood for the cultural unity of India and her complete emancipation.

Since the year 1857, Urdu literature both in prose and poetry has followed the political movements quite closely if not with scientific precision.

Out of the old guards Ghalib was the first poet who reacted with a balanced anger against the callous opression of the Britishers perpetrated over the innocent citizens of Delhi. In this connection he has written a heart-touching elegy on the martyrs of the mutiny. Here and there in his letters, too he has referred to this tragedy with a pathos poetic in conception.

As it is known to all the students of history that during the period of Muslim renaisssance much of the energy of the writers of that group who pioneered this movement was engaged in adjusting the whole Muslim Community, to the new changed situation. This carried in itself a bilateral progress in the development of Urdu literature. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and his camp-followers, while rationalising the religion and making it at par with Christianity in accepting the scientific and cultural progress as detached from religion, urged on the Muslim community to be friendly with the British and get the maximum benefit out of English education.

Whatever literature has been written under the influence of this group is mainly reformative in outlook and beneficial in stimulating a desire to to develop the bourgeois cult which was then known in its progressive aspect alone. Particularly, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan has written a number of essays preaching the virtues of bourgeois morality and egging the people on towards a scientific outlook in life. Dr. Nazir Ahmed Khan who was a close associate of this renower Syed and a better scholar than him, has dealt with these same virtues in his half picaresque and half didactic novels.

Series Of Pamphlets

Technically speaking, these are a series of pamphlets written on the benefits of education, thrift, cleanliness, and a religious observance of the basic moralities. The net result of all this literature was to divert the anti-British feeling into constructive and stabilising channels which if on the one hand, mellowed the feelings of Mussalmans against British, it made them politically backward on the other, by cutting aloof a mass of them from the National Congress movement. But at the same time there were quite a good number of Muslims who tended towards the Congress Movement and devoutly opposed Sir Syed's movement.

It is here that Shibli figures out as a great champion of India's political freedom and of the unity of the Hindus and Mussalmans. In many of his poems he has violently charged the Britishers for the growing alienation in the sister communities and for all the miseries and troubles which India had to witness since the establishment of the East India Company. He was so much stuck to his ideology that he fell out of Sir Syed's camp and established his own school which has been actively taking part in or outside the National Congress Movement for the freedom of India.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, the brilliant journalist, poet and writer was the second great man after Shibli to have carried forward this consciousness. None the less important, is Maulana Altaf Husain Hali who, although, he took a great deal of inspiration from the past achievements of the Islamic world had a great passion for India's freedom and the prosperity of both the communities. But his poems have more of a social outlook than political, authough in one of his longest poems on Delhi he has thoroughly laid bare the conspiracy of the British in making our land a Hell and a hot-bed of communal bickerings. In one way Hali supersedes all these poets in spite of his non-political attitude because he gave that form and content to Urdu poetry without which Iqbal would not have enlarged its canvas to what it is to-day.

Iqbal's poetry hardly needs any note as it is widely known. But it has so happened that much of his earlier poetry has been over-shadowed by his latter works, which were conceived in an entirely new way. He was the first poet who sang in the true spirit of an Indian as part and parcel of the soil. He has glorified India's cultural heritage its mountains, rivers, fields, meadows plants and flowers. The panoramic vision of this land, its hoary sages, and its ancient civilisation imbued him with such an integrated sense of cultural unity as to make him proclaim on his part that he was an iconoclast of all the barriers that stood between the Indians. Even in his later work which has been much vitiated by the unwise critics dubbing them all as a parochial and religious poetry, his stand for the freedom of India for its greatness and for the unity was never shaken.

He was the first poet of the East who made a searching study of the Asian soul and its impact with the West. He made a thorough criticism of Western democracy as a camouflage for aggression on the undeveloped parts of the East. Since he had not studied socialism thoroughly and was mainly fed on this issue by the bourgeois propaganda rampant at that time, it made him half-hearted towards the acceptance of socialism with its philosophy based on materialism.

This was the reason why he turned to his own religion to discover the socialistic contents which he had in his heart of hearts. This seems to have restricted his outlook apparently, but he remained a humanist and an Indian all along.

Long before Iqbal died, Urdu literature produced the tallest of the living moderns — Josh Mallihabadi Although he started his career with romantic poems demanding the ration a Man from a" creeis and superstitions, time and again he has come out with a sharp and poignant theme on British imperialism. After 'Sare Jahan se achcha Hindostan Hamara' which became the National anthem, Josh's poem addressing the "Sons of the East India Company" became a battle-song since the year 1939 when he composed it. In the year 1942, it was materially observed that a line of this poem — "Time will write a new story with a new heading which requires your blood to deepen its hue —'was chalked out on the walls.

Tolstoy Of Urdu Fiction

As i was talking of the Urdu literature as a whole I may refer to the prose side that it also played its vote in reflecting the social and political progress and in arousing a consciousness for it. Howsoever meagre it might appear as taken on its face value for it. Howsoever meargre it might appear as taken on its mmfff portrayal of aristocracy and its culture has been a milestone in the progress of Urdu fiction. In fact he has given a thorough kick to the moribund culture of feudal times. by making the Nawabs parade themselves like perfect buffoons Similarly Dr. Hadi Hasan Ruswa, the author of famous 'Umrao Jan Ada' ripped open the filthy and nauseating, hide sack of the feudal era, as symbolised in the institution of cultured prostitution.

But, if we have to look to political consciousness in the fiction we must turn to Premchand, the first pioneer of this consciousness both in Urdu and Hindi literatures. He was the Tolstoy of the Indian fiction who mirrored the peasants' struggle for life and against the social and political disabilities with as much scientific precision as it was possible. Like Tolstoy his realism too was fired with the values of a reformist. Undoubtedly, he made his heroes undergo a transformation in heart but he never made them lose the links with life. In fact he was himself overcoming his middle-class reformist tendency when Death ocerlaid him in the way. His last short-story known as 'Kifan' (The Shroud) is the grimmest because of its stark reality devoid of ony thing of the old values. By chance it also fell to his lot that he presided over the first Progressive Writers' Conference at Lucknow in the year 1936 and read out in his presidetial address the manifesto of NEW WRITING.

Since that time Urdu literature has seen a spate of revolutionary writings both in prose and poetry. As it was a time when the left forces were shaping themselves under political ideologies, literature too served as weapon under their influence in our day-to-day struggle and for the final emancipation.

Progressive Writers

If there were a historian, he will find that each and every shade of our political consciousness, every stage of our political movement, and every big calamity in our life has been truthfully mirrored and that at times literary consciousnness has preceeded our cultural growth. The youngest of the poets, who violently threw themselves against the British imperialism and sang out the righteous anger with a new rhythm in their voice, are Majaz, Faiz Ahmed Faiz, Ali Sardar Jafri, Makhdoom Mohiuddin, Kaifee Azmi, Sahir Ludhianvi and Wamiq Jaunpuri. Similarly, in fiction, Krishan Chunder dominates the scene because of his lucid style and a sensitive political and social consciousness: I remember one of his presidential address to the Progressive Writers Conference at Hyderabad last year—"There are no eternal values. I am a writer of the moment—a moment which is dear to my country and to my people." Along with Krishan Chunder there are other artist like Khwaja Ahmed Abbas, Upendra Nath Ashk Saadat Hasan Manto, and Ismat Chughtai (lately converted to the group of socio-political writers) who have made a great effort in building our sensibilities towards social consciousness, although some of them lack the craft and art or real story-tellers.

Recently in this debacle of communal frenzy, these same writers have come out with a wounded conscience in their satirical pieces or stories against the destruction of human values. Their activities have not limited to the pen alone but they have actually participated in the peace-campaigns and have done a lot in waging a war against the reactionary forces working at the time.

It is a matter of great pride on the part of the intellectuals that all the significant writers, poets, and artists of Urdu language have been with the progressive movements, participated in the struggle for freedom and many of them went to the jails. They have always stood for the cultural unity of India and her complete emancipation.

HOW SUBHAS BOSE BECAME 'NETAJI'

(Continued From Page 3

criticisms have been made out of ignorance of the whole story how the title originated. Neither Subhas Bose had suggested nor given us any inspiration to coin this word.

It was a pure and simple creation of three young enthusiasts who out of lack of any other appropriate designation for a leader, who was carrying out such an important mission abroad in the name and in the sole interests of India, gave him this title which verbally meant the same thing as "Fuehrer" or "Duce". However in uttering this title we never felt that we were addressing a dictator neither have others, who adopted this form of address afterwards and used it all along.

The word "Netaji" had as much verbal meaning in it as there is in the word "Bapuji", which so many of us so fondly use for Mahatma Gandhi. While Gandhiji's person inspires in us—those who love him—the paternal feeling, those, who came to know Bose in the year of his great mission will no doubt admit that he inspired the feeling of being a born leader. No one was more conscious than Bose himself about the resemblance of the title we had chosen for him with those of some of the dictators, and it was only after hours of argument and persuasion on our part that he finally agreed to permit the use of the word. What happened in future fully justified our anticipation as the word was very easily adopted by all who hence came in contact with Bose. Hundreds of thousands in Europe and Asia after that came to address him by no other title than "Netaji", without ever gaining the consciousness that they were using a word meaning the same thing as "Der Fuehrer" or "Il Duce".

Having thus formed a platform for a party organisation there remained the question of making a party programme. This was naturally a task, which only Subhas Bose himself could fulfil. It was in fact his great desire to make such programme ready. He was firmly of the opinion that India needed a new party with a clear cut policy for the period preceding as well following India's independence. He believed that a loosely knit body like the Congress was likely to be a source of weakness than strength in case of national emergency, and that therefore a new party with new programme and new ideals was absolutely necessary. Unfortunately soon after our work had made progress so far the other duties in connection with organising the Indian Legion and the establishing the Berlin Free India Centre became so pressing that Subhas Bose never found time to pursue this question any further.

WINNING CONTRACT

BY HOWARD SCHENKEN AND RICHARD L. FREY

If you look just at West's hand, you will see that it is a pretty good one. But that was the trouble; West looked only at his cards and forgot to view them in the light of the bidding.

When South opened the bidding with a heart, West suspected a psychic. But when South rebid three diamonds and then went on to five diamonds, it was obvious that he had his values, though perhaps not in the heart suit.

The next tell-tale bid was when North bid four diamonds immediately over West's three-heart bid. He didn't double, nor did he even give South a chance to do so. North was practically shouting that he had, at most, a singleton heart, and possibly none. Certainly South knew what that four diamond-bid meant, for it was on his certainty that North was extremely short in hearts that he based his redouble.

Now, let's look at what the bidding does to West's hand. South has a two suiter so he must be short in clubs. Undoubtedly, North or South has the club ace. Therefore, West can't count on a defensive club trick. North is short, possibly void of hearts. By this time it appears the only trick West can be fairly sure of is the spade ace.

And that was all he made. North ruffed the opening lead of the heart king. South drew one round of trumps, then led to his spade nine.

Both sides vulnerable.
East-West 60 on score.
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ K Q J 10 6
♡ —
◇ 9 8 7 6
♣ J 4 3 2

WEST	EAST
♠ A 3	♠ 8 7 6 2
♡ A K Q 7 2	♡ 5 4 3
◇ J	◇ 4 3 2
♣ K Q 8 6 5	♣ 10 9 7

South
♠ 9 4
♡ J 10 9 8 6
◇ A K Q 10 5
♣ A

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1♡	2♣
2♠	Pass	3◇	3♡
4◇	Pass	5◇	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Redbl.	All Pass

West did his best by ducking the first spade; then, after winning the second, he forced dummy again with another heart lead. But declarer took two more spades, overruffed when East turmped the last one, trumped his last heart in dummy, and made six odd with ease—and 100 honours.

New Hopes And Hidden Dangers

Let Congress Be Nation's Brains Trust

(BY C. K. NARAYANSWAMI)

Writing on Acharya Kripalani's resignation of his high office as the President of the Indian National Congress I said: "The reasons advanced for this step by him are, however, important. They raise the whole question of the inter-relation of the Congress organisation and Governments formed under its aegis both at the Centre and in the Provinces in India. The gravamen of his charge is that the Central Government has failed to consult him or the Congress Working Committee which is the highest Executive of the National organisation in vital matters of policy or to take them into its confidence. Obviously he suggests the existence of fundamental differences between the Congress Executive and the Indian Government. The question he has raised is fundamental to the ordered development of the country to its rightful destiny—the people's co-operative commonwealth."

And "A Congressman" commenting on the election of Dr. Rajendra Prasad to the Congress "gadi" in the daily edition of the "Chronicle" on November 22, stated: "There is a great hope that the Congress organisation will be converted into a huge machine which will iron out conflicts and push the Central and Provincial Governments to speed up with plans for reconstruction according to priority of importance. Dr. Prasad has the genius for such leadership and his experience as a Member of Government will be valuable in guiding Congress activities in harmony with the needs of the State and Government."

When Subhas Resigned

No doubt Dr. Rajendra Prasad has the genius. Has he also the firmness and strength? He has shown us the statesman that he is on a similar occasion. When Subhas Chandra Bose resigned the presidentship of the Congress soon after the Tripuri Congress, it was Dr. Rajendra Prasad that the A.I.C.C. selected to succeed him. Those were days of political heat and controversial trumpetry. A direct result of the resignation was his move for Left Consolidation—a move to weld all the radical, left and Socialist elements inside the Congress into a solid opposition to Right wing policies. The Congress then, as now, was in office and Congress Ministries were functioning in the Provinces. Their policies raised violent controversies at the time and a wave of disappointment raged among Congressmen. A situation fast developed and the Congress Ministers confessed that they were embarrassed. The yard stick on which the Congress Ministries were judged then was their Governmental actions 'vis-a-vis the struggle against British imperialism. No doubt, our Ministers then functioned under the limitations of a Constitution administered by the alien bureaucracy. But most Congressmen never recognised any limitations created by Imperialism in their effort to overthrow it. They clamoured for firm action: either the Constitution should be bent to the needs of capture of power by the people, or it should be wrecked and torn up and thus demonstrate the utter absurdity of the reactionary thesis that independence is possible through constitutional methods. They had no patience with ameliorative measures which were decried as political reformism. They feared that by tinkering with the Constitution, the Ministries were weakening the popular struggle. A fundamental controversy arose. The Left Consolidation move was the expression in positive organisational form of the growing discontent. The Right Wing with which our Ministers identified themselves, viewed this move as a challenge to its leadership. It answered the left with a move to cripple independent initiative by the Congress organisation in so far as it was at variance with Ministerial policy. A battle royal raged inside the Congress and at the A.I.C.C. meeting in Bombay the final show-down came. The Left was defeated and it was pursued and persecuted with disciplinary action and the threat of it. The issue then, as now, was: Who is supreme, the Congress or the Ministries? The leadership of the Congress at such a crisis was entrusted to Dr. Rajendra Prasad as it has come to him now. But the present situation is entirely different.

Old Issue In New Setting

Acharya Kripalani raised the same issue in a different form at the A.I.C.C. meeting in Delhi. Unlike on the former occasion, our ministries have acquird power and have assumed the authority of popular Government. The only limitation under which they function are such as they have imposed upon themselves with popuplar sanction. The question no more remained one of inter-relating and integrating parliamentary activities with the extra-parliamentary struggle of the masses against alien rule. The quesion, on the contrary, is integration of Governmental policies with the needs of free India and her people. In other words, the question really is what is the role of the Congress in the new and changed set-up. A section of Congressmen have been vociferous since August 15, that the Congress now should transform itself into the Party of the Government. The Congress, that is to say, from now on must assume the role of the publicity agent of the Governments set up under its auspices and leadership. The issue, therefore, reduces itself to the quantum of confidence exchanged between the Governments and the Executive of their creators. Acharya Kripalani confesses he, as the head of that Executive, was not consulted in the formulation of Governmental policies, nor was he taken into confidence.

Though the A.I.C.C. accepted his resignation ,it did not accept the position posed for it. It still felt that the role of the Congress had not ended with the transfer of power from the British Parliament to the leaders of the Indian people. The A.I.C.C., therefore appointed a committe to re-define the objectives of the Congress and another to reform its constitution. Incidentally the A.I.C.C. has for for the second time refused to accept any constitutional change which would in any way circumscribe its broad democratic base. Writing months ago I had pointed out that the question is not one of amendments to the structure of the organisation. The question was that of redefining its objectives. It is precisely this question that the constitutional Pandits who laboured with amendments to the Congress Constitution for over two years ignored and [illegible] import of which they could [illegible]

What then is the new role of the Congress? What should its objective be? The role of a political organisation is conditioned by its objective. As it stands, the object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment by the people of India of "Purna Swaraj" (complete independence) by all peaceful and legitimate means". This objective has no reality today. India's Independence has been achieved. But Swaraj in terms that the teeming millions can understand it remains till to be established. Such a Swaraj calls for revolutionary changes in the present social and economic order. This has been recognised by the Congress. It has been incorporated in the Preamble to the resolution on Fundamental Rights passed by its plenary session sixteen years ago at Karachi. Implementation of that resolution is possible only under democratic socialism, for under such a system alone individual initiative will be in harmony with social organisation and well being. No other system vouchsafes to the individual that sense of social security, which is so essential for the free development of his talent to the national good. This is the perspective which must guide in any redefinition of Congress objective and the determination of its role in the new order such a perspective envisages.

It is obvious that in the creation of the new order the Congress cannot function in the old way. The Congress, as the architect of the new order will function above parties and personalities. Its membership will be conditioned by the individual's loyalty to the new objectives and his ability to discharge his duties. No rights will accrue to him apart from the duty he will be called upon to perform. The Congress, that is to say will assume the function of a gigantic national planning body and its constituent parts will function as local surveyors of resources and possibilities. It will transform itself into the National Brains Trust which will pool all available national talent and harness it to a great constructive offensive. The task is so urgent and important that it cannot brook any delay. But it is by no means easy.

What then is the new role of the Congress? What should its objectives be?....India's independence has been achieved; but Swaraj in terms that the teeming millions can understand it remains still to be achieved. Such Swaraj calls for revolutionary changes in the present social and economic order.....It is obvious that in the creation of the new order the Congress cannot function in the old way.....The Congress, that is to say will assume the function of a gigantic national planning body and its constituent parts will function as local surveyors of resources and possibilities. It will transform itself into the National Brains Trust which will pool all available national talent and harness it to a great Constructive offensive. The task is so urgent and important that it cannot brook any delay.....Dr. Rajendra Prasad has the genius for such leadership. One has, however, a sneaking fear that his experience as a Member of the Government may be used to guide Congress activities to harmonise with the needs of the State and Government. That way lies a danger.

Hope And Danger

It is in this setting that Dr. Rajendra Prasad is called upon to lead the Congress and he has the genius for such leadership. I have however, a sneaking fear that his experience as a Member of the Government may be used to guide Congress activities to harmonise with the needs of the State and Government. That way lies a danger. It may mean the subordination of the needs of the country to the exigencies of Governmental policies and thus impose on the people the will of the Administration. Such a position will be unacceptable to all lovers of democracy. In all circumstances the popular will must remain paramount and the Congress, if it is correctly to play its new role, must remain the zealous guardian of that paramountcy. Any attempt to weaken it will be to pave the way to authoritarianism. The first step that suggests itself to me is a thorough reorganisation of the Congress Executive and its Secretariat. A basic error committed by Acharya Kripalani was in keeping the Congress Headquarters at Delhi, leaving the Secretariat to the sole charge of a junior official. It was a fatal mistake. An impression gained currency that the Congress Headquarters were working in concert with the Central Government. Acharya Kripalani's statement, however, belied the impression. Why then did he persist in sticking on to Delhi? Was the Congress consorting with the Government? It is time misleading appearances are given up. Congress Headquarters must be shifted back to Swaraj Bhawan. In the selection of the Executive care should be taken that members have the requisite equipment to hold onerous responsibilities. Each member must then undertake a definite department of work and conscript national talent to fulfil its job. Immediate action in this direction will galvanise the national morale. By pitching the H.Q. ent at the seat of the Government attention was diverted to the acts of the Government and the Executive got enmeshed into them. A dispassionate objective appraisal of the problems and the changing situations became difficult. Away from the seat of the Government and engrossed in the task of building the new Republic, the Congress can exercise effective check on the Governments and aid them in the determination of their policies in every field of administration and control.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual life reading monthly details Rs. 5. 3 questions Re. 1 (Horoscope or writing time required) Pandit Kalipur M SRINIVASA ACHARIAR Chandrika 2-B Eldams Road, Tevnampet P. O. Madras.

A SOFT radiant complexion that will enhance your personal charm . . . that is the promise of these two luxurious creams created by Daggett & Ramsdell.

Perfect Cold Cream is world-famous for its deep pore cleansing while Perfect Cleansing Cream is ideal for instant skin cleansing. Both will do wonders in restoring and preserving the youth and beauty of your skin.

Available at chemists and leading stores.

Daggett & Ramsdell's

PERFECT COLD CREAM • PERFECT CLEANSING CREAM

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

INDIA'S CRUSHING DEFEAT—IF POSITION WERE REVERSED—COSTLY LIVES—HELP TO TOSHACK—SARWATE'S HEROIC EFFORTS—PROSPECTS OF NEXT TEST—HOCKEY PENTANGULAR—CHAMPIONSHIP FOR REST

India suffered a crushing defeat in the first Test match at the hands of Australia at Brisbane. An innings and 226 runs separated the victors from the vanquished. Still we have no reason to be ashamed of this terrible rout. Any other team in a similar plight would have met the same fate. Both Australia and England faced the same predicament in 1936-37 and 1946-47 respectively and bowed down to the inevitable in a similar manner. Would you believe the redoubtable Kangaroos including the Great Don, were skittled out for as many runs as Amarnath and Co. were dismissed? So the figure—58—should not cause disappointed or shame in our Camp.

IF POSITION WERE RESERVED

I said on a previous occasion that if Amarnath won the toss, we might have a fighting chance. But if Bradman gained the first lease of the plumb wicket. God help us. Well, our Captain did not have the luck with the spin of the coin and there half the battle was lost. Suppose Amarnath had won the toss, and India batted first, then the position would have been reversed and I, have not the least doubt in my mind that the Australians would have succumbed as tamely on the tourists did.

However that was not to be. India had to face the music ordained by the clerk of the weather and they had to dance to the tune set by him. Brisbane lived up to its reputation for vagaries of the weather. For five days of the match it reigned supreme.

COSTLY LIVES

If Morris and Miller were not offered lives in the early part of their careers, the Australian score would not have risen to 273 for 3 wickets despite the fact that Bradman contributed a chanceless 160 to this collection. Irani dropped two easy catches and Nayudu and Mankad one said to have missed one each. This is indeed a sad story.

If our selectors had not kept out India's best wicket keeper, Hindlekar, for no earthly reason, we would not have heard these pathetic tales. But intrigues and favouritism have been the unfortunate causes of our downfall in every branch of sport. Unless and until we are able to get rid of them, it will not be possible for us to put up our strongest combinations on the field.

HELP TO TOSHACK

On the one hand we had the stout-hearted bowling by Amarnath, Mankad and Sohoni which did not yield the fruits they deserved. On the other, we had Toshack who ran through half our side for only a brace of runs! There is not the least doubt that the Australian bowler bowled with all the venom that the glue-pot offered. But his efforts would not have met with such great success, had the fieldsmen failed to accept the catches offered to them as our men did. Finally this bowler exhibited the fine collection of 11 wickets for the concession of only 31 runs. Indeed he proved to be the match-winner of the side.

SARWATE'S HEROIC EFFORTS

Just as we take our hats off to Don Bradman for his grand batting, we should salute Chintu Sarwate for his heroic stands—especially in the second innings, when he braved the combined might of the Aussies for three hours—from the very beginning almost till the end—and that too for most depressing days at a stretch. We should not value his efforts by the scale of number of runs he compiled, but for the noble stand he gave to pull the match out of the fire.

And this was the man our selectors had dropped out from their list! I am confident that he would turn out to be an ideal opening bat before long. He may be equally invaluable as a bowler if Amarnath gives him greater opportunities to shine in that sphere.

PROSPECTS OF NEXT TEST

We need not be at all depressed by the horrible rout. If Jupiter Pluvius had continued his frolics for a day longer we would have saved the ignominy of defeat. However we should leave the nightmare alone. Now we should look forward hopefully towards the future. India will meet Australia in the second Test at Sydney from Friday next. It has been announced that the home team will remain the same.

We may have a change or two to suit the occasion. But I cannot see how Khandu Rangnekar can be included again. He has proved an utter failure. He has been given ample opportunities to come into his own. But he seems he have lost all confidence in himself.

Amarnath should see now that the others do not follow him. They should be carefully nursed in their particular departments so that they may find their usual form ere long.

The Indian Skipper is doing exceedingly well in the management of his side as time is passing. We may expect that he would make up his shortcomings—particularly in setting the field—before many more matches have been played. Let us hope that he would win the toss in future Tests and India would find better luck to fight on even terms.

HOCKEY PENTANGULAR

The Hockey Pentangular organised by the B.P.H.A. proved a tremendous success. The Association took full advantage of the all-India players who led by the old wizard of the stick Dhyan Chand, are proceeding to East Africa to play some exhibition games there. They helped to strengthen one of the other team and made the contests interesting beyond measure. It was no wonder that large crowds thronged the Association ground from day to day.

The Goans who are well-known for their unyielding spirit from the days gone by, fought gallantly against the Combined Railways for three days, and then against the combined services for two days. Although they were able to overpower the Railway men in the end. they could not succeed against the Services. Evidently their continuous fights from day to day told on their stamina and caused their exit from the tournament by the narrow margin of a solitary goal. I am sure the result might have been altogether different had their forwards taken advantage of the many opportunities that come their way. If they take this lesson to heart and shoot at every opportunity they would be rewarded as well as they deserve.

CHAMPIONSHIP FOR REST

The Rest proved to be the strongest combination in the competition. Although the players were picked up from all parts of India, they combined beautifully and attacked with all the vigour and precision which may be expected from a set of top-notchers. While Reggie Rodrigues of the Dockyard proved to be the best shot. Babu, from U. P. showed himself to be a master-strategist. His passes to his colleagues were very clever and unselfish. The Indore players, Durga Prasad at the pivot and Girdarlal and Champalal at the wings outshone everybody in their respective positions. No wonder the Rest carried away the Championship comfortably beating Maharashtra and the Services.

Is It True?

That India was routed by Australia in the First Test match at Brisbane—thanks to the traditional bad weather and the spin of the coin?

That the clerk of the weather treated Free India on an equal footing with England—by offering Amarnath the same kind of sticky wicket as he had done to Hammond last year?

That the Indian batsmen went one better than their British counterparts because they felt that their new-found freedom gave them the right to hang themselves?

That the Indian fieldsmen were so obliging and generous to their hosts that they laid most of the catches offered to them—neatly on the carpet?

That the dismissal of the entire Indian side for insignificant figure of 58 was an example of their gallant enterprize in nibbling at touch-me-not off balls?

That they offered Toshack a magnificent bouquet—in the shape of 5 wickets for 2 runs—rounding it off with 11 for 31?

That the tourists on their return home will decide to play during heavy showers, as that alone can teach them how to master the intricacies of batting on glue-pots?

That the Colaba sleuths have just discovered that the W. I. F. A. rulers intend to donate the neat little sum of Rs. 40,000 and loan another small sum of Rs. 60,000 to a club in another part of the city to build a stadium?

That this club has been offered these baits—just to keep its hands off the management of the Cooperage?

That President Brandon has engaged a few blood-hounds to track down these mysterious raiders on the W. I. F. A. treasury?

That other news-guys are sniffing all round the old venue to get a clue to the amazing story which has emanated from N. S.?

That the supporters of the Cricket Pentangular are astonished to hear that the hockey Pentangular has become a great attraction to the Bombay crowds although it has no communal flavour about it?

That they are inclined to believe that the hockey fans are built from quite different materials from the composition of the cricket enthusiasts?

That the C. C. I. is thinking of holding a World Bridge Competition at the Brabourne Stadium, as card-playing has become its most favourite gamei

That criket may be thrown into cold-storage for an indefinite period, as nobody seems to take any interest in it?

Madame Simone Lloan

PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IN INDIA OF THE HOUSE OF

LANCÔME

PERFUMES AND BEAUTY PRODUCTS FROM PARIS

HAS ARRIVED IN BOMBAY

... on a week's visit to contact first class dealers who are interested in these world famous products which are created, sealed and packed in Paris, France.

ADDRESS YOUR ENQUIRIES TO:—

MADAM SIMONE LLOAN, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

Clothes washed with Sunlight Soap always look cleaner and whiter than ever before. The rich lather of Sunlight penetrates the fibres *all over* and gently removes *all* the dirt without any beating—even from the extra-dirty parts! Sunlight Soap leaves clothes delightfully fresh and fragrant—you will find it is kind to your hands too!

SUNLIGHT SOAP

L 88-50 LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

Chinese Troops For Palestine?

U. S SOUNDS NANKING

Arab Council Meeting To-day To Decide Next Steps

TOLL OF PARTITION RIOTS

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (Reuter): The United States has "sounded" China on the possible use of Chinese troops, presumably as part of an . International Police Force, should serious fighting develop as a result of the partition of Palestine the "New York Times" reported from Lake Success today. The discussion was said to involve between 2,000 and 3,000 Chinese troops, but the report added there was as indication of a reply from Nanking.

A United States spokesman declined to comment on the reported discussion, while other sources opined that the United States would ask other countries what their attitude would be in the event of a large-scale clash.

ARAB COUNCIL MEETING

CAIRO, Dec. 6 (Reuter): Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, announced today that the meeting of the Arab League Political Council which he said yesterday, would be postponed until Wednesday to give delegates time to reach Cairo would after all be held on Monday as originally intended. The meeting will discuss measures to be taken by Arab States in the light of the United Nations' approval of partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish States.

THREE KILLED IN RENEWED FIGHTING

LONDON, Dec. 6 (Reuter): Air and seaborne forces sent to Aden, British Red Sea Colony, which radiod an urgent appeal for reinforcements to quell Arab-Jew rioting over the United Nations Palestine partition plan, nad tonight restored order after five days disturbances in which 27 Jews, 28 Arabs and two Indians were killed.

An increase in the death-roll was feared, Reuter's Aden correspondent cabled, because some bodies had been concealed by rioters.

Reuter's Jerusalem correspondent reported that three Jews were killed in renewed fighting with Arabs on the borders of the Arab town of Jaffa and Tel-Aviv today.

Fifty-six persons have died in the Arab-Jew disorders this week since the United Nations voted to partition Palestine into Arab and Jewish States last Saturday.

They number 31 Jews, 23 Arabs and two Armenians, one of whom died from shock or heart failure.

Reuter's Aden correspondent cabling after communications had been cut because of the riots, said the trouble started on Tuesday. After a day of stone-throwing, Arabs attacked the Jewish colony known as Crater, a native quarter in an extinct volcano crater, and set fire to Jewish shops and a school.

By 9 p.m. (local tibe) the situation got out of hand and Air Vice-Marshal H. T. Lydford, Air Officer-Commanding, Aden, Military Commander of the Colony, took control.

On Wednesday a curfew was imposed to check the spread of Arab rioting. In spite of police use of tear gas and warning rifle fire, a number of Jewish-owned shops and motor cars in the crater were burned.

Nine hundred Jews from Aden's Jewish colony, most of them Yemenite Jews awaiting entry to Palestine, were evacuated from the crater to a safe camp, but 14 who remained behind were killed.

The situation improved yesterday after the landing of naval patrols from the destroyers "Cockade" and "Contest", sent specially to the scene, and the arrival by air from the Canal Zone of two companies of airborne infantry of the Staffordshire Regiment.

Tracked brengun carriers were used to overawe disorderly elements.

Mr. Richard Graves, 63-years-old half brother of Mr. Robert Graves the British author, escaped serious injury today when his car was stoned by a Jewish crowd in Zion Square, Jerusalem.

Mr. Graves, who is Chairman of the Jerusalem Municipal Council, escaped when his Arab bodyguard opened fire over the heads of the crowd and other Jews came to his rescue from a side.

U Tin Tut, Firance Minister, Burma, Lord Mountbatten, Premier Thakin Nu of Burma, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and U Pe Kin, Burmese High Commissioner to Pakistan, photographed at the reception given by Pt. Nehru to the Burmese Delegation.

India-Pakistan Political Outlook

LONDON, Dec. 4. (UPA): The Royal Institute of International Affairs, reviewing the India-Pakistan political outlook today, reached the following conclusions:

Firstly, partition will endure.

Secondly further disintegration is possible.

Thirdly, most of the States will accede either to India or Pakistan but certain great Southern States may form an independent group if the Dominions show further signs of instability.

Fourthly, India may leave the Commonwealth.

Fifthly, Pakistan is unlikely to leave the Commonwealth.

The review said: "There seems no adequate historical, ethnological or geogravhical reason for partition as a passing phase. While economic factors suggest the desirability of a union, it is not true that India and Pakistan cannot exist without each other and it is unlikely that cold considerations of enhanced prosperity will outweigh emotionl, militant separatism."

Concerning prospects of further disintergation, it said: "In course of time the Pathans may be sorely tempted to dissociate themselves from Pakistan and turn towards their blood brothers, the Afghans—a process which doubtless will interest the Russians... .. In India the problem of comprehending the mental and physical differences of Bagalis, Tamils, Mahrattas and Punjabi Jats in one State will be difficult and more so because of the marked long-standing Southern separatism together with the absence of a common language Centrifugal tendencies will always be strong and may be disruptive."

Concerning the States, the review said: 'It appears probably Travancore and Hyderabad are playing a waiting game, one inside and the other outside the Union. If India [illegible] accession involves limited interference with sovereignty, perhaps Hyderabad will join and Travancore remain, out if either condition is unfulfilled both the States will prefer independence.

Status Of Jerusalem

LAKE SUCCESS, December 5. (U.P.A.): The legal experts, on the status of Jerusalem, told the Trusteeship Council Working Committee today that the city would not be considered a trust territory, but must have a special status which was not defined.

They further complicated the picture of what government the chief city of Palestine would have after the partition of the Holy Land.

France's Dr. Roger Garreau cited a possible precedent for Jerusalem, in the case of Alexandretta, which was taken over, under a League of Nations Mandate, from the French.

Members of the Working Committee opened their discussion on a governor of Jerusalem, but no names were submitted.

The United States delegate, Benjamin Gerig, who is chairman, suggested that the qualifications for the post be considered before names are submitted.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON (MARCH)

New York, Dec. 6

Previous closing	35.62
To-day's opening	35.50
Difference	—12
To-day's closing	35.73
Difference	+11

LAST QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Cotton Jarila January	Rs.	484	0	0
Cotton Jarila March	....	480	0	0
Silver Bullion	.....	164	10	0
Gold Forward	.....	105	4	0
Sovereign	.....	68	8	0

Thirty houses set on fire last night after a violent explosion in the no-mans-land between the adjoining Jewish and Arab cities of Tel-Aviv and Haifa, burned throughout the night. Scattered firing in the "battle area" went on until midnight, but later died down.

LATEST NEWS IN BRIEF

LONDON, December 6. (Reuter): M. Vyacheslav Molotov, Russian Foreign Minister today proposed to the Council of "Big Four" Foreign Ministers that "all zonal economic organs embracing one or more zones of Germany shall be abolished."

If adopted, this would presumably mean the end of the Anglo-American bi-zonal economic organisation.

M. Molotov's proposal was made in three documents on economic principles for a future German State which he wanted to storm the basis of today's discussion.

The Western Ministers would not accept the Russian documents as a basis for discussion. M. Molotov would not agree to discussing the basic British document (supplementary principles to the Potsdam agreement), agreed to by Mr. Marshall and M. Bidault.

CHINESE DENIAL

LAKE SUCCESS, Dec. 6 (UPA):- Members of the Chinese delegation to the United Nations said they had not heard anything about reports that the United States has inquired about the possibility of Chinese troops participating in an international police force if the partition of Palestine makes such a force necessary.

EASTERN PAKISTAN'S OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

DACCA, December 6. (A.P.I.): The Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League which concluded its deliberations yesterday, authorised its President, Maulana Akram Khan to declare that Urdu would not be the official Language of Eastern Pakistan.

INDONESIA TALKS

BATAVIA, Dec. 6 (Reuter): The first plenary meeting between the delegations of the Indonesian Republic and the Netherlands will take place aboard the United States navy transport, "Renville", in Batavia harbour on Monday, the United Nations Security Council's three-nation good offices committee mediating in the dispute announced to-night.

Executive meetings will be held from Tuesday onward.

INDO-PAKISTAN CONFERENCE

LAHORE, Dec. 6 (A.P.I.): A joint organisation of the Dominions of India and Pakistan for the restoration of kidnapped women and children to their ramilies was suggested by Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan, the Pakistan Refugees Minister, inaugurating the Inter-Dominion Conference held in Lahore today to consider ways and means for the restoration of abducted women and forced converts.

"Such an organisation", said Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan, "Will have to be large enough to cover a wide field. It will have to work in all districts of East and West Punjab and possibly in other parts of the two Dominions."

Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan expressed the hope that whatever plans the conference evolved, adequate official support from both Dominions would be forthcoming for the successful execution of those plans.

Economic Commission For Asia

BAGUIO, PHILIPPINES, Dec. 6. (U.P.A.): An Indian city, possibly Simla or Bangalore, is expected to be named the next meeting place of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East at the closing session today.

Supplementary Finance Bill Passed

EXPORT DUTY ON CLOTH AND YARN MAY STAY

Shanmukham's Statement: Electricity Bill Goes To Select Committee

NEW DELHI Dec. 6. (A.P.I.) The Central Legislature today passed the Finance Minister's Bill to give effect to the supplementary financial proposals of the Government.

Moving for consideration of the Bill, the Finance Minister, Mr. R. Q. Shanmukham Chetty, said that after a few months working, if it was decided to continue the export duty on cotton yarn and cloth the next financial year, he would consider the desirability of converting it into an 'ad valorem' duty on exports.

Up till now, the Finance Minister said, there was an 'ad valorem' duty on cotton cloth and cotton yarn exported from India. It was more or less a nominal duty and the proceeds went to the Textile Fund.

India's controlled prices of cotton textiles were very much below world prices and in the countries to which Indian textiles were exported the ruling prices were very much higher than controlled prices in India. The difference between these two prices went really to the middlemen. Government thought there was no justification to allow middlemen to appropriate all this profit and therefore decided to levy an export duty of four annas per sq. yd. of cloth and six annas per lb. of yarn exported.

It had been suggested, Mr. Chetty said that a more proper manner of levying this duty would be on an ad valorem basis because the incidence of the proposed duty on coarser varieties would be greater than on finer varieties. He was fully alive to this difficulty. The bulk of Indian exports were of the coarser varieties. But he had been told that the duty of four annas per square yard could very well be placed even on coarse textiles that went out of the country.

In any case, he would watch the operation of this duty for two or three months and if he decided to continue it during the next budget, he would consider whether there was any need for converting it into an 'ad valorem' duty.

The measure seemed to have met with the approval of the public and he hoped the House would also pass it and place it on the statute book.

PRICE LEVELS FOR TEXTILES

Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar suggested a re-examination of the price levels for textiles in India. There was a great disparity especially between handloom and mill-made cloth. For the same count of mill-made and handloom cloth, the prices were respectively nine annas per yard and Rs. 1/3 per yard. It had been urged that this was because in calculating these prices, account had been taken of the fact that the handloom weaver worked normally only ten to fifteen days in a month owing to non-availability of yarn and that his whole months wages should be taken into consideration. This, he urged, should not continue. Already he was told there were large unsold stocks of handloom cloth in the country.

Mr. Sibbanlal Saxena did not think that the small export duty proposed would in any way interfere with Indian exports of cotton cloth and yarn. Mr. Saxena felt that the deficit of Rs. 24 crores in the Budget should not have been left uncovered. He urged Government to resort to more taxation so that the country could become stronger and stronger.

Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh asked for a thorough re-examination of cotton research in the country in the light of our requirements and production.

Mr. Khandubhai Desai suggested that a large part of the export duty expected to be raised should be expended to strengthen the handloom industry. For the time being he did not think that the proposed duty would affect the handloom weavers because there was an acute shortage of cloth.

RIGID CONTROL

The Finance Minister Mr. Shanmukham Chetty replying to the debate said that whether there was an export duty or not, the export of cotton cloth and yarn was rigidly controlled. In 1945 our export quota was 600 million yards, in 1946 it was 400 million yards and for 1947, the quota was 300 million yards.

With regard to contribution for cotton research the Finance Minister said that there was already a separate fund for the purpose which was derived from the excise duty levied on cotton consumed in Indian mills.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty said that out of the present export duty of three per cent 'ad valorem on cotton cloth and yarn something like two crores had been credited to the Textiles Institute Fund. Government were examining various schemes as to how best to utilise this fund.

In regard to the handloom industry the Finance Minister assured the House that both the Central and Provincial Governments were quite alive to the necessity to support the handloom industry. But in this matter Provincial Governments were in a better position to help the industry and the Centre would afford financial assistance whenever it was required. The present world textile shortage was such that there need be no apprehension that the proposed duty would jeopardise the handloom industry. Considering the total volume of export, handloom produce accounted for only ten per cent. He would, however, have the position closely examined if he decided to continue the duty at the next Budget.

The House passed the Bill.

RATIONALIZATION OF ELECTRICITY

The House debated Mr. N. V. Gadgil's motion for reference to a Select Committee of the Bill to provide for rationalization of the production and supply of electricity and generally for taking measures conducive to the electrical development of the provinces of India.

The Bill consists of 80 Clauses and 9 Schedules. The Bill was originally introduced in the former Central Assembly in 1945 and circulated to elicit public opinion. In June last the principles of the Bill were discussed at representative conference of the interests concerned in Simla. Owing to the preoccupation of the Government during the last two sessions of the Legislature it was not possible to present the Bill to the House and in accordance with the procedure it automatically lapsed. It is now being introduced by the Minister in Charge of Power. Mr. Gad

Emphasising the importance of production of power as the primary basic industry. Mr. Gadgil pointed out that all their industrial expansion hinged on the production of electrical energy. They had to legislate for the co-ordinated development of electricity on a regional basis. Provision was being made in the Bill for the constitution of Provincial Electricity Boards in which all interests would be represented. The functions of the Board, which were set out in detail in the Bill, included the promotion of co-ordinated development of the supply in a province and to prepare and carry out schemes of expansion.

Mr. Gadgil pointed out that if the enormous untapped sources of energy were harnessed, the face of the country would be entirely changed. It should be their ambition that every village should be electrified and every home have a radio.

There was a controversy whether they should nationalise the industry or continue it as a private enterprise. They should realise that there was such a thing as "inevitably of gradualness." The Bill in that respect struck a 'via media' or, said Mr. Gadgil, one might call it "the Shanmukham Chetty way." The concerns that generated power for sale would not be allowed to declare huge profits. Provincial Governments would be adequately represented on the Boards which would, besides, consist of representatives of agricultural intrests, trade, commerce and labour. Thus it was based on democratic principles.

The Bill was no doubt complicated, but it was a good measure and an urgent Bill.

Mr. Shibbanlal Saxena expressed disappointment at the Bill.

NATIONALISATION OF INDUSTRIES

Syed Karimuddin, Prof. K. T. Shah and Mr. R. U. Sidhwa expressed themselves strongly in favour of nationalising the key industry of power production.

Prof. K. T. Shah pointed out that the Congress had accepted the principle of nationalising all key industries. That was the only real source of power for industrialising the country, and if it was left in the hands of private profit-seekers, he was afraid other industries would suffer in consequence.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari and Mr. S. K. Patil contended that the scheme envisaged in the Bill was a pre-requisite stage for total nationalisation, an intermediate stage of State control as a preparation for complete nationalisation as soon as the conditions necessary for it were readily available.

Mr. S. K. Patil said State control was an immediate prerequisite step to nationalisation.

As a result of premature taking over of the Bombay Electricity Company by the Municipal Corporation, great losses had been suffered. He had been blamed for retaining a foreigner as Chief Engineer but he admitted with shame that he could not—try as he might—find an Indian to do the job.

Mr. Patil enumerated five essential conditions which, he said, must obtain before complete nationalisation. Firstly, there must be a responsible citizenship. Just now everywhere there were strikes. He was not against them, but where the knife alone should be used, they should not use the sword. Secondly there must be national discipline which they lacked to-day. Thirdly, there must be national character built up despite the fact that they were a young nation just reborn. Fourthly, there must be plenty of qualified high technical trained up, and lastly there must be a trained sense of patriotism among the people. People must learn to subordinate self-interest to national interest.

The House adjourned till Monday at this stage.

Standing Finance Committee

NEW DELHI Dec. 6 (API): The meeting of the Standing Finance Committee, originally scheduled to take place on December 13 and 15, will be held at 10-30 a.m. on December 13 and 14, 1947 in the Finance Minister's room in the Secretariat, North Block says a press note. Mr R. K. Shanmukham Chetty will preside.

Removal Of 75 Acts & 59 Ordinances

NEW DELHI. Dec. 6. (API): Seventyfive Acts and 59 Governor-Generals Ordinances which have either ceased to have effect or to be in force will be removed from the Indian Statute Book when a Bill which Dr. B R. Ambedkar, Law Minister, introduced in the Dominion Legislature today is passed.

JAPAN ARRANGES TO BUY AUSTRALIAN WOOL

TOKYO, Dec. 6. (Reuter): Japan may buy large quantities of Australian wool in the immediate future via a Hong Kong textile firm it was learned authoritatively today, thus breaking the deadlock in wool negotiations which have continued for months between Australia and Japan.

The wool deal is expected to permit the rehabilitation of Japan's woollen mills early next year—Japan's raw wool supplies are sufficient for only a few more weeks.

FIGHTING IN CHINA

Latest Reports Paint Far Less Rosy Picture For Govt.

SHANGHAI, December 6. (Reuter): A communist army of 50,000 crack troops commanded by the one-eyed General Lui Po-Cheng was today pushing towards the Peiping-Hankow Railway in major fighting in South Honan Province, according to reports reaching here.

Vanguards were said to have been sighted about 20 miles east of Sinyang, while another small detachment was stated to have appeared near Chikungshan, 20 miles south of there.

These latest Chinese reports paint a far less rosy picture for the Government than earlier semi-official despatches which had claimed that General Liu's troops were virtually surrounded in a big pocket.

Observers here were still not clear whether General Liu was trying to cut the Peiping-Hankow Railway north of Hankow or—as reported by Government sources— attempting to break through to the western Chinese province of Szechuan to evade the present nationalist offensive against his base in the Tapieh mountains on the border of Anwei, Honan and Hupeh province.

It was estimated here that some 150,000 communist and Government troops were engaged there, including several nationalist units trained and equipped by the Americans.

Meanwhile, a 'communique' issued in Peiping announced that telecommunications with Yuanshin, south of Shihohiachuang on the Peiping Hankow Railway have been interrupted and that the situation in that city is "not clear".

Yuanshih has been under communist siege for over three weeks and a few days ago its garrison said it would "fight to the death".

In Northeast Shantung, communist troops last night launched a large scale assault on the city of Laiyang, 50 miles southwest of the large seaport of Chefoo.

REPORT ON INDIA

NANKING, December 6. (Reuter): A detailed account of the situation in India was given to General Chiang Kai-Shek when Dr Tan Yun Shan, Chinese lecturer at an Indian University, called on the President in Nanking yesterday. Dr. Tan will return to India in a week or so after completing a lecture tour in the Capital on Sino-Indian cultural relations.

PAKISTAN CABINET RESHUFFLE

KARACHI, December 6 (API): It is considered likely here that the present strength of the Pakistan Cabinet will be increased from seven members to nine before December 31.

Another Muslim League leader from East Bengal will be one of the two new Ministers. In the reshuffle of portfolios the Prime Minister may entrust Defence (now held by him) to another Minister.

An official announcement is expected after the return of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan here from Lahore.

Attack On Nizam Condemned

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Dec. 6 (OPI): At an emergent meeting of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation held yesterday, a resolution, strongly condemning the dastardly attack on the Nizam, was passed.

Numerous political bodies and other Associations including those of Sikhs, Christians, Parsis and Depressed Classes, held meetings here to-day and passed resolutions condemning the attempt on the life of the Nizam yesterday and expressing profound satisfaction at the providential escape of His Exalted Highness.

The resolutions reaffirmed allegiance and loyalty to the Nizam and expressed willingness to make all sacrifices to protect his person and the throne.

An Aurangabad message states similar meetings were held there yesterday.

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Kartik Vad 10, 2004
Muslim: Mohurrum 23, 1367
Parsi: Tir 5, 1317
Sunrise 6-59 a.m., Sunset 6-01 p.m.
Hightide 07-27, 20-50 Lowtide 01-19, 14-27

Today's Engagements

GUJARATI ELOCUTION COMPETITION: Fourth Inter-collegiate Gujarati Elocution Competition under the auspices of Pravritti Sangh today at Blavatsky Lodge at 4-30 p.m. Hon. Chief Justice Mr. M. C Chagla will preside.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS: Special General Body meeting today at 8 a.m. at 11 Bank Street Fort, Bombay.

DYEING AND PRINTING WORKERS UNION: Executive Committee meeting today at 9 a.m. to consider their demands.

BOMBAY KANNADA SANGHA: Kailasam's Day Anniversary Celebrations at Ramnarain Ruia College at 4-15 p.m. today, Justice R. A. Jagirdar presiding. Speakers: Poet Harindranath, Krishnakumar Kallur and Mama Warerkar.

DADAR RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Membership meeting today at 7-15 p.m. in the Party Office. Prof. Nissim Ezekiel will preside. Meeting will end with 'Lenin's Mixture.'

ALL INDIA HARIJAN CONFERENCE: Meeting of Reception Committee today at 10 a.m. at Western India Harijan League's Office.

Prominent Harijan Leaders of different Provinces will attend the meeting.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION BOMBAY: Postponed special general body meeting and the half yearly general body meeting will be held today at the office of the Association at 2-30 p.m. and 4 p.m. respectively.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SWEEPERS' UNION: Meeting of sweepers and scavengers residing at Dadar Kasarawadi Municipal Chawls today at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. B. N. Rathod will preside.

SARASWATI COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, PAREL: Thirteenth Annual Gathering and Prize Distribution today at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at R.M.B. High School Hall, Parel.

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. K. V. Soman will deliver a lecture on "Elementary Astrology" at 4 p.m. and Mr. B. D. Wagh on "Characteristics of Saturn and Jupiter" at 5 p.m. today at the Liberty High School, Princess Street.

SHRI RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Lecture on "Mahatma Vidur" today at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at Shri Ramtirth Yogashram, 448 Sandhurst Road.

GONDAL STATE SUBJECTS MEETING:— Today at 3 p. m. at Mangalore Mansion, Gunbow Street, Fort

ANDHRA STUDENTS ASSOCIATION, V.J.T. I., MATUNGA: Variety entertainment today at 6 p.m. in the Institute Hall, Matunga.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES: Swami Sambuddhananda will conduct a class on Bhagawat Geeta in English at the Ramakhishna Mission Library Hall today at 9 a.m. He will also conduct a class on the Gospel of Sri Ramakhishna in Hindi and English at the same place at 5-30 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: Telegrams to Tel Aviv are subject to delay. Overseas telephone service has now been extended to Canada. Charges and the hours of the service are same as between India and U.S.A.

A-WARD FORWARD BLOC: Usual study class of the "A" Ward Forward Bloc today at 10 a.m. at the Party Office.

"E" WARD TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE: The public meeting which was to be held at Madanpura today (Sunday) under the presidentship of Mr. Y. M. Nurie vice-president B. P. C. C. has been cancelled.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, Dec. 7

244 metres (1,231 kc/s): 7-30 a.m. Geet Manthan. 7-40 News (M). 7-50 News (G). 8 News (E). 8-15 News (H). 8-30 Mohammad Khan Desai. 8-45 Geet Gurjari: Lalitni Krutio. 9 Mohammad Siddiq. 9-15 Suman Banawalikar (Vocal). 9-30 Firoz Dastur (Vocal). 11 Film hits. 11-45 Todiche Prakar by B. R. Deodhar. 12-15 p.m. Laxmibai Jadhav (Vocal). 12-45 News (M). 12-50 News (G). 12-55 Krishnarao Ketkar (Vocal). 1-25 News (H). 1-30 News (E). 1-40 Lunch hour. 4-20 R. M. Satam and party (Vocal). 4-35 Mohammad Siddiq (Ghazal Jigar). 4-50 Saroj Badkar (Vocal). 5 Mohammad Khan Desai (Recital). 5-15 Gammat Jammat (M). 5-45 News (K). 6 News (E). 6-10 News (H). 6-15 R. M. Satam and party (Vocal). 6-30 Krishnarao Ketkar (Vocal). 6-45 Saroj Badkar (Vocal). 7 Mohammad Khan Desai (Been). 7-30 Krishnarao Ketkar (Vocal). 8 News (M). 8-15 News (G). 8-30 Recitation of his own poems by Shreekrishna Powale. 8-45 Amrit Keshav Naik (1). (G). 9 News (E). 9-15 News (H). 9-30 B B C News. 9-40 Programme parade. 9-45 Air Orchestra. 10 Mozart hour.

VARIATIONS

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s). 7-40 a.m. Melodies: 5-45 Filmi Dhun on Clarionet. 5-55 Locals. 6-15 Rural listeners.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s). 8 Gujarati Prachin Bhajano. 8-15 Suman Banawalikar (Vocal). 9 Firoz Dastur (Vocal). 9-30 Geet (R. Sarosh). 10 Laxmibai Jadhav (Vocal).

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST TILL THE MORNING OF 8-12-47:— Dry weather mainly.
OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT 2 DAYS:— No large change.

PLEA FOR MAKING ART POPULAR

Jayakar Opens Exhibition Of Satwalekar's Paintings

BOMBAY, Friday.

A plea for a close collaboration between the Government, the press, the universities and the various art centres for popularisation of art was made by the Right Hon'ble Dr. M. R. Jayakar while inaugurating the Exhibition of Paintings by Mr. Madhav Satwalekar under the auspices of the Bombay Art Society at the Princes' Room in the Taj Mahal Hotel, this evening.

Earlier, Mr. Dileep Kothari, Art Critic of the Janmabhumi paid tributes to Mr. Jayakar as a keen lover of art, particularly of music, painting and sculpture, and requested him to inaugurate the Exhibition.

THE ARTIST

The artist, Mr. Madhav Satwalekar came from a distinguished family of artists and scholars, said Dr. Jayakar His father had achieved and earned eminence as a great painter and scholar in Lahore and had lately come down to Deccan where he was engaged in vedic research.

"Good wine needs no bush", said Dr. Jayakar and added that the excellent quality of the 60 and odd paintings was obvious to any art lover.

RESPONSE TO ART NEEDED

There was talent, scope and money enough in Bombay for popularising art and beautifying the public places with pictures which would move and inspire and uplift and elevate the men who saw them. What was wanting was response from the government.

There ought to be greater contacts between the government and the artists, continued Dr. Jayakar and deplored the apathy on the part of government towards art and artists. Dr. Jayakar gave an instance of what he called "want of response from the government." He recalled that Sir Cowasji Jehangir had given a magnificent donation of four lakhs of rupees for an art gallery in the city but so far the site for it had not been selected. With better imagination would willingness, the government could change the whole appearance of Bombay

Dr. Jayakar suggested that the Bombay Art Society, the Art Society of India and the Director of the School of Art, should all co-operate and work towards bringing about the popularisation of art and at the same time should exercise care and vigilance to see that popularisation did not deteriorate into vulgarisation of art.

FUNCTION OF ART

The true function of art was to bring to pots and pens the grace of a romance, remarked the speaker. Mr. Satwalekar's paintings of Kashmir, its people as well as the natural beauty of the countryside were excellent—exquisitely conceived and reproduced with a wealth of colour and masterly craftsmanship. The paintings evoked sweet memories of the loveliness which haunted those who had visited Kashmir.

Dr. Jayakar was afraid lest Kashmir like India, might be partitioned. Jammu acceding to India and the rest of it acceding to Pakistan. He fervently hoped that Kashmir would remain intact and would "always remain with us."

ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF ATTEMPT AT MURDER

Differences Over Girl's Marriage Said To Be Cause Of Outrage

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On a charge of alleged attempt at murder of his uncle, Kantilal Bechardas was arrested by the Dongri Police on Friday.

The Police stated that the suspect took objection to the betrothel of his sister by his uncle, Vithal Atmaram, to one Keshavlal Govind in May last. Kashibai, the suspect's sister, defying her brother's objection, is said to have run away from her home and got herself married to Keshav Govind.

Kantilal, suspecting that his uncle was responsible for the marriage, filed a complaint against him and Keshav Govind at the Mazagon Court charging them for kidnapping his sister. The Magistrate on last Friday disallowed the complaint and upheld that the marriage was legitimate.

Thereafter the suspect is alleged to have stabbed his uncle several times from behind. The victim was seriously injured.

Mr. M. Nasrulla, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon Police Court, to-day remanded the suspect into police custody till December 13.

GUN-RUNNING RACKET UNEARTHED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A gun-running racket which had its source of supply in the Portuguese territory of Goa has been unearthed by the Anti-Corruption Branch of the Bombay C.I.D.

The A.C.B., learnt that for sometime past arms and ammunition were being smuggled from Goa into Bombay and sold at fabulous prices.

Smart investigation by Insptr. Shete of the A.C.B., and Dy-Inspector Miranda, revealed that Maruthi Pandurang Nasalkar (28) was negotiating a deal for Rs. 400 in respect of a revolver.

Nasalkar and his accomplice Subrao Laxman Alve who were being kept under close surveillance by the two detectives were surprised yesterday while they were coolly sipping a cup of the beverage that cheers but does not inebriate in a restaurant at Frere Road.

From Nasalkar they recovered a .32 bore loaded revolver which was tucked in his pant near the waist.

Further investigations after the arrest of the suspects showed that they were living together.

Nasalkar came to Bombay about a fortnight ago bringing with him the revolver found on his person and which he had bought in Goa to be sold at a lucrative price in Bombay.

The accused were ordered into Police custody at the Esplanade Police Court, today

'ITCHING POWDER' TRICK ONCE AGAIN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The new chemical innovation which became famous last week as the "itching powder", in connection with a robbery of Rs. 4,000 at Kalbadevi, was again in use yesterday at the Mercantile Bank, when it was sprayed on a man counting a fat wad of currency notes, and he was relieved of a sum of Rs. 10,000.

The cashier of Pohoomul Brothers, presented a cheque for Rs. 55,000, at the counter of the Mercantile Bank, and after cashing it, was counting the money. Some loiterer at that time threw something on the neck of the cashier. The itching sensation set up in his neck and other parts of the body, was so terrific that he forgot all about the notes lying in front of him, and concentrated on scratching.

When he resumed counting the notes he discovered that a bundle of Rs 10,000 was minus. He raised a hue and cry but the miscreant or miscreants had escaped.

ROBBERY IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two chowkidars guarding a stock of corrugated iron sheets, were overpowered by a group of 15 men clad in khaki and armed with knives, assaulted badly, and left in a helpless condition, after 32 bundles of sheets had been removed and and loaded into a stationary lorry.

The men descended on the chowkidars at their godown in Worli, threatened them with knives, assaulted them and after robbing the consignment, made off in the lorry which had brought them.

HUNT FOR "GHOST" RATION CARDS

C.I.D Search 350 Huts In Mandvi

Inspector Paranjpye and Dep. Insp. Molick of the Crime Branch two of the Bombay C.I.D. accompanied by 30 officers and 75 police constables searched 350 huts in Mandvi and Victoria Dock area and took into custody 15 Muslims, who were in possession of large numbers of "ghost" ration Cards.

170 ghost cards were seized on which grain, cloth and kerosene oil, were regularly drawn. One old lame beggar, was found in possession of 25 such cards.

From one of these huts alone 17 pylees of wheat were recovered.

The same posse raided five bakeries of Bandra and arrested five men who are suspected to be systematically using unauthorised wheat for the making of biscuits.

STUDENTS CAN HELP KASHMIR

Sheikh Abdullah's Message

Sher-e-Kashmir Sheikh Abdullah has sent the following message to the Indian Students through All-India Students' Federation on the occasion of its 11th annual session to be held in Bombay from December 29th to January 1st '48:—

"I appreciate the fact that Mr. Harish Chandra of All-India Students' Federation came to see me all the way upto Shrinagar on behalf of the students. Today we are in the midst of a very great struggle which is for our survical as a free people. We are attacked by Pakistan-inspired forces, who are both ruthless and treacherous. What we are fighting for is the battle of the democratic right of independent decision of our own destinies. Therefore our battle is the cause of all freedom-loving people.

Towards that end our student friends can help a great deal, as they have done in the past, and in so doing they would be proving themselves to be true patriots and devotees of a great cause which is both just and righteous".

HARIJANS TO ENTER NASIK TEMPLE

BOMBAY, Dec. 6 (UPI).—A resolution deciding to have a public entry of Harijans in the famous Kalaram Temple on the Ekadasi Day which falls on December 8, was unanimously adopted by the Nasik City Congress Committee at its meeting yesterday. A huge procession will be taken throughout the city in the afternoon with caste Hindus and Harijans together and will be led by Mr. Gadre, one of the oldest Congressmen of Maharashtra and the Pantha of the temple, and Mr. Ramakhamba, Harijan M.L.A. Harijans from the surrounding areas will also join the pro-

Hindustan Mazdoor Sangh Organising Dock Workers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Addressing the H. M. I. and R. I. N. Dock workers in the Congress House compound this evening under the auspices of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sangh Mr. M. Y. Nurie vice-president of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee said that the aim of the Sangh was not to organise a rival union and disrupt the unity of the workers. Criticising the strike-mongering labour leaders, he remarked that strike was a last weapon of the workers to be utilised when all other means for a settlement had failed. Strikes were detrimental to the interest of the workers, he added.

Mr. H. N. Trivedi, Secretary of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sangh explained to the workers the aims and objects of the Sangh.

Telephone Token Strike Averted

The Joint Hon. Secretary of the Telephone Workers' Union writes:—At a mass meeting of the Telephone Workers' Union District and Workshops, Bombay held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Thursday the Union unanimously resolved to defer the contemplated token strikes in view of the negotiations going on at Delhi between their General Secretary Mr. S. G. Kasbewar and the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Departmental authorities.

INDIANS IN BURMA GOVT. SERVICES

RANGOON, Dec. 6 (Reuter): Non-Burmans in the Burma Government service are likely to be retired on January 3,—the eve of Burmese Independence—it was learned today from official sources. A recommendation to this effect has been made by a special sub-committee of the Cabinet, which had been considering questions relating to Free Burma's public service. The Cabinet is expected to approve the recommendation soon after Premier Thakin Nu's return from India.

Indians form the vast majority of non-Burmans in the Burma Government and semi-Government services.

It is understood that the Government may re-employ some on new terms.

British personnel of the Burma Government service have mostly left the country or are leaving.

BRITISH MINERS' PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN LONDON

LONDON, Dec. 5, (Reuter): Mr. Will Lawther, President of the British Mine Workers Union, arrived at London airport tonight from India.

Mr. Lawther told Reuter that he had been studying labour question in India. During his tour he had visited several mines.

He was favourably impressed but thought that lack of mechanism was a big drawback. The illiteracy of the people will have to be overcome before they can train engineers and skilled workmen he stated, adding: India had a great problem in front of her.

Whenever you are exposed to rain and stormy weather, that is just the moment when colds threaten.

That is the moment too, to apply a few drops of Mistol in each nostril.

Soothing Mistol spreads a protecting film over the inflamed membranes and reduces congestion. It clears up the nasal passages, permitting normal breathing once more.

Mistol
FOR NASAL HYGIENE

Punters Disappointed At Mahaluxmi

PANNA ANNEXES BRABOURNE CUP

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Winner picking was not easy today at Mahaluxmi in spite of the moderate fields. Six events went down to neglected candidates in the programme and hence punters left the enclosures disappointed.

Accidents and objections have become more frequent of late. To-day also jockeys Narayan Singh and Guman Singh fell from Puri Pakodi and Missing Link in the opening event but both luckily escaped unhurt. Two protests, the first in the Cup event and the other one in the following Chola Plate were lodged today also. In the first instance, the objection raised by the rider of third-placed Eastern Jest was overruled after a brief enquiry but the Stewards took quite a long time while also overruling the objection raised by Full House against winner, Kunigal Star.

In the Pali Hill Plate, Rickaby rode a powerful finish on Her Excellency when narrowly getting better of another neglected candidate, Come Again piloted by Evans.

Trainer Buckley scored a double for his patrons through the rank outsider, Yalta and cup winner, Panna but his connections failed to obtain the benefit of the first winner, where his other competing candidate, Maslie was confidently supported by them. Keen struggle for supremacy was witnessed in the race in which up the distance Banshee leading all the way appeared like falling out and made way for Maslie but soon after passing the Grand Stands, Banshee with a second effort set out in chase again and simultaneously Yalta flashed on the outside. In the thrilling encounter at the end the last-named scored by narrowest margin while Banshee and Maslie were only decimals of inch away. Good filly Banshee would have been returned the easy winner if she had received proper assistance of her rider. The same rider, Eude, fortnight back lost on her when charging with a late effort over seven furlongs but when next saddled she will be hard to crack.

The day's most impressive performer was Himat, runner-up to Sweet Serenade in the concluding event. The staying grey lost several lengths at the kick off and lay far behind till the five, In the straight he moved at terrific speed and passed his rivals one by one except Sweet Serenade who had a substantial lead. This performance is an eye-opener and I would not be surprised if he trounces similar company when next saddled.

Fifty punters cashed the treble pool of which each one collected Rs. 1,866.

RESULTS

PALI HILL PLATE—(Div II)—7 Furs.
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's KESAR GIRL 8-7 P. Khade 1
Capt. S. A. Rashid's PATRICIA'S CHOICE 8-7 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. Ahmed M. Khairaz's ROYAL HIGHNESS 8-7 Purtusingh .. 3
Mr. I. G. Gajjar's MUKTI 8-7 J. Bhosle 4
Not Run: Magnolia and Chetna.
Won by: 4 1/2 lengths, 5 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 33 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 30 for win, Rs. 15, Rs 28 and Rs. 16 for places.
Trainer: K J K Irani.

PALI HILL PLATE—(Div. I)—7 Furs.
Mr Ahmed M Khairaz's HER EXCELLENCY 8-7 Rickaby 1
Messrs H S and R S Mistry's COME AGAIN 8-7 Evans 2
Mr B A Inglet's BLUE LOTUS 8-7 West 3
H H Akkasaheb Maharaj's GOLDEN HORN 8-7 Mullsingh 4
Not Run: Mah Iran and Royal Blessings.
Won by: Short head, 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 33 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 76 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 31 and Rs. 16 for places.
Trainer: Marrable.

TULSI PLATE—1 Mile, 1 Fur.
Mr G A Jasdanwalla's FASHION PARADE 8-0 R Bhosle 1
Mr F J Collins' GOLDEN MOON 8-9 Cunningham 2
Mr P H Vaswani's GEETA RANI 8-11 Ganesh 3
Messrs. F G Travers and V Rosenthal's GLEAMING 9-3 D'Monte 4
Not Run: Pin-up-Girl.
Won by: 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 0 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 97 for win, Rs. 24, Rs. 15 and Rs. 16 for places.
Trainer: Mahomedalli.

THE KALYAN PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Rajya Ratna M C Patel's BIG THREE 7-13 Kheemsingh 1
Major A Svamvur's HERE AGAIN 8-13 Purtusingh 2
Lady Sakina Chinoy's SHAMMA 8-0 Jagdish 3
Mrs. Fatma M Javeri and Mr S Bundali's BOSWELL 7-11 Mullsingh 4
Not run: Brilliant Sunshine and Yipee.
Won by: Neck, Head, 2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 16 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 65. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 17 and Rs. 27
Trainer: K M Patel.

THE MADRAS PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Mr Diamond's YALTA 8-0 Jagdish 1
Mr Zito's BANSHEE 8-7 Eude .. 2
Sir Shantidas Askuran's MASLIE 8-7 Evans 3
Mr K M Patel's STAR OF SIROHI 8-1 Roberts 4
Not run: Pathan
Won by: Short head, Short head, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 12 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 224. Places Rs. 43, Rs. 17 and Rs. 16
Trainer: Buckley.

THE BRABOURNE CUP.—Distance 1 1/4 miles
The Chief of Patdi and Mrs. P J Sheth's PANNA 8-0 Evans .. 1
Mr S M Modi's REPARTEE 8-1 West 2
Mr A S Tyebjee's EASTERN JEST 8-5 Cunningham 3
Mrs. Habib I Rahimtoola's JESTING PILATE 8-5 Taylor 4
Not run: Baldowrie and Pay Master.
Won by: 3/4 length, 3/4 length, 1 length.
Time: 2 minutes 9 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 59. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 46 and Rs. 29
Trainer: Buckley.

THE CHOLA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr Rafi's KUNIGAL STAR 8-7 Virsingh 1
Maharaja of Kashmir's FULL HOUSE 8-12 Duncombe 2
Mr Osman Chotani's POST MASTER 8-11 A Ahmed 3
Maharaja of Idar's IMPERATOR 8-10 Rickaby 4
Not run: Ferial, Tomcat and Maduri.
Won by: 1 1/2 length, 3/4 length, Short head.
Time: 1 minute 29 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 124. Places Rs. 36, Rs. 31 and Rs. 27
Trainer: Aziz Mahomed

THE MADRAS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Mr A S Tyebjee's SWEET SERENADE 8-7 Cunningham 1
Mr R K F Singh's HIMAT 7-12 A Ahmed 2
Mr P B Avasia's VALIANT PRINCE 8-10 Damodar 3
Messrs. Chandulal J Shah and A H Ahmedbhoy's SITAMGAR 8-12 Kheemsingh 4
Not run: Black Page.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 50. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 18 and Rs. 18
Trainer: Randall.

ACUTE RICE SHORTAGE IN COCHIN

ERANAKULAM, Dec. 5. (A.P.I.): Mr. K. Balakrishna Menon, Minister for Food and Agriculture who has just returned from a tour of the countryside in the state said that the failure of the monsoon coupled with extreme drought had seriously affected rice crops. He gave an account of temporary relief measures taken by Government to help the agriculturists.

The Government have fixed up about 50 pumps of various types at various places in the countryside capable of irrigating about 10,000 acres of land which were on the verge of drying up.

Mr. Menon did not think that even four ozs. rice ration could be maintained. He said that Government proposed to retain control on blackgram, sugar and jaggery until such time as stocks at present held by the Government were sold to dealers or to Co-Operative Stores fixing a reasonable price. He hoped that controls over commodities would be lifted in a short time in the state.

FINE INNINGS BY KISHENCHAND

India Scores 333 In First Knock Against Queensland

WARWICK (Queensland), Dec. 6 (Reuter): Playing on the fastest wicket they have come across during their present tour in Australia, the Indians, after a weak start, scored 333 in their first innings against a young Queensland countryside.

Hazare, who scored 48, and Adhikari, 70, added 71 for the third wicket, the later gaining some useful batting practice.

On the pitch becoming easier later, Kishenchand scored 75 hit two sixes in his 32 and Nayudu, who scored a useful 59 hit one six and eight fours. Both scored faster than a run a minute to bring India's total over the 300 mark.

BAD START

Sen and Gul Mahomed failed to survive the opening attack on the fastest wicket the Indians have yet met, and both were out with only 12 on the board.

Considering it was only his second match of the tour, Ranvirsinhji batted promisingly for three quarters of an hour.

Adhikari glancing, cutting and stepping out, had reached 37 confidently at the adjournment.

At tea the Indians had brought their score to 211 for six.

In a third wicket partnership lasting an hour, Adhikari and Hazare added 71 and, with Kishenchand, Adhikari put on 63 in an hour —and a-quarter for the fourth wicket.

FIRM WICKET

The wicket, which had been very fast early in the match, later was firm and true but was taking spin.

Adhikari, made 70 hit 9 hours and glanced, cut and drove confidently.

Rai Singh hit two terrific sixes over adjacent houses in a stay of half-an-hour which produced 32.

Kishenchand, who had made 31, was still there at tea.

Phadkar, his partner, had yet to open his account.

Amarnath and Mankad were rested for the first time on the tour.

After tea Phadkar helped Kishenchand to add 31 in half an hour, but the Indians position was unsatisfactory when Amir Elahi was bowled for two and eight wickets were down for 244.

NAYUDU AGGRESSIVE

Nayudu proved an aggressive foil to the patience of Kishenchand and the pair added 56 in half an hour, bringing up the 300 in five hours. A straight lift by Nayudu for six was one of the best strokes of the innings.

Nayudu continued to hit freely even when the new ball was called for at 315 and almost monopolised the scoring. Forcing the rate, Nayudu was caught in the covers after a partnership of 88 scored in an hour. His 59 included one sixe and eight fours, made at the rate to a run a minute.

Rangachari's dismissal on on e later ended the innings at 333. Kishenchand was 75 not out after a patient correct innings for his side.

The stumps were then drawn.

U.S. Ambassador Says Europe Needs Writ Of Habeas Corpus

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (UPA).—United States Ambassador Laurence Steinhardt, in returning today from Prague, aboard the liner 'America' arriving from Southampton, said that "Europe, as a whole, next to food, needs a writ of habeas corpus. This applies to all countries where police exercise the right of arrest and hold people without bringing them before a really independent tribunal.

"Some of the most highly educated people in Europe don't know what habeas corpus is. I had a hard time of explaining it to many of them."

He said that he would be in the United States for three or four weeks on routine business.

New Assignment For Kharegat

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, (Reuter): The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation announced today that Sir Pheroze Merwan Kharegat, Secretary of the Indian Government Department of Education, Health and Lands, has accepted a temporary assignment as its special Regional Adviser for India.

He will arrive in the United States next Monday to confer with Sir John Boyd Orr Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation.

Louis Title Decision Challenged

Sensational Sequel To Heavy-Weight Contest

Manager Webster's Protest: Will Meet Athletic Commission Chief On Monday

NEW YORK, Dec. 5, (U.P.A. and Reuter): A crowd of 17,000 fight fans saw Joe Louis, world heavyweight champion, fight his hardest to retain his crown and cheered Jersey Joe Walcott, the challenger, for giving the champ the best fight of his career since he took the title from Jim Braddock ten years ago. Louis won a points decision over 15 rounds.

Louis was down for a two-count in the first round and a count of seven in the fourth. Louis came up for the last round with his left cheek swollen and his nose dripping blood but he could not catch Walcott. The judges, however, apparently felt Walcott's continual retreat, in the latter half of the bout, had cost him the fight.

Madison Square Garden was packed In addition it was estimated 1,000.000 people saw the fight by television, either in their homes or in New York's 10.000 taverns and bars equipped with sets.

Louis was so little perturbed about his engagement that he had half an hour's nap in his dressing room before preparing to enter the ring.

Walcott also rested and the doors of both dressing rooms were firmly barred to reporters.

There were many coloured spectators in the arena to watch this battle of negroes. Batting on the result was not heavy, with prohibitive odds of ten to one and twelve to one being laid on the champion. Some business was done by layers offering a shade of odds on Louis winning within four rounds.

Arthur Donovan, who had been referee in 12 of Louis's earlier championship fights, was not nominated by the New York State Athletic Commission for this one. Ruby Goldstein was appointed.

The "Brown Bomber" was so upset at this display he tried to leave the ring before the result was announced "I was disgusted at the way I fought" he told Reuter. "Walcott deserves a return contest" he added. while not admitting that Walcott was the smartest man he had met.

Asked what he would do in a return bout, the champion said "history generally repeats itself and I do better in return fights (he was doubtlessly thinking of the German Max Schmeling)."

As he spoke Louis was nursing a badly swollen right hand. He hurt the metacarpal bones in it during the fifth round and said that it had pained him badly and prevented him punching properly. It is to be x-rayed on Saturday to see if any bones are broken.

Study of the cards of the officials after the fight showed that Walcott received the greater number of points with 37 to Louis' 32.

Judge Forbes, who voted the rounds in favour of Louis, gave Walcott 12 points to Louis' 9. Forbes gave Walcott three points in the first and third rounds and two in the second and eigth rounds. The only round in which he gave Louis more than one point was in the eighth round when he gave him two.

Judge Monroe gave Walcott 10 points and Louis 11, while referee Goldstein awarded Walcott 15 points and Louis 12.

Walcott's Manager announced after publication of the cards that he had filed a formal claim for the heavy-weight title for Walcott on the basis of these points.

MANAGER'S PROTEST

Walcott's Manager Joe Webster said he had telephoned Eddie Eagen, Chairman of the New York State Athletic Commission, saying. "I am protesting at the decision on the basis of your own points scoring system. I will make a legal protest on Monday."

Webster said Eagan had agreed to call a special meeting of the Commission on Monday morning to hear his protest.

Webster's appeal is based on Section 3 of the Commission's rules which states that a boxer may be awarded a bout even though he has won a lesser number of rounds if he "has inflicted a greater amount of damage, proved definite superiority and finished in better physical condition and whose total number of points shall be more than those of his opponent".

Webster said Walcott was eligible for the verdict under all these clauses.

Most fans obviously did not agree with the decision and a poll of 40 sports writers at the ringside disclosed 24 had scored the fight for Walcott whereas only 16 figured Louis the winner.

Round By Round - - -

FIRST ROUND: There was a dramatic opening to the contest, the champion being dropped for a count of two.

The champion and his challenger sparred for nearly a minute before Louis attempted a blow getting over a right to the head. Two men exchanged rights and lefts to the jaw. Louis stalked Walcott, looking for an opening and finally got him in a corner where he rained blows to his head.

Like lightning Walcott counter attacked and with a fierce right to the jaw, floored Louis for a count of two. A few seconds later he staggered the champion with a right to the head to take the opening round.

SECOND ROUND: Louis came out with his left eye swollen. His nose was bloody as he started a counter-attack.

Walcott jabbed with his left as Louis kept looking for an opening. Both sparred lightly for over a minute before Walcott got over another right to the head. Walcott continued to do the leading as Louis looked for an opening and he got over another right and left to the head as they went into a clinch.

It was a dull round with Walcott again taking honours.

THIRD ROUND: Both of Louis' eyes were red as he met Walcott. Louis seemed to take command for the first time, as Walcott was throwing only light punches which missed their mark. Louis bounced a left off of Walcott's jaw and then drove two hard lefts to Walcott's chin and then bounced another left off of Walcott's right ear. Walcott drove a hard right to Louis' eye and came in with a left to Louis chin as the round ended.

FOURTH ROUND: Louis landed two light lefts to the challenger's face which had Walcott backing up. **Walcott flogged Louis with a right uppercut and the champion took a count of seven before he got up.** Louis then went into the first clinch of the fight. Walcott grazed Louis' head with a terrific right. Louis again was in distress and he took a hard right to the jaw. The champion lept in and landed a left to Walcott's jaw. They clinched again. Louis missed with a couple of lefts, and then landed a hard left to Walcott's nose. Both traded body punches that were not damaging. Louis was still trying to land the last blow before the round ended, but he missed with a left at the bell.

"Brown Bomber"

Two Americans Die Of Excitement

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (UPA): Two men dropped dead last night apparently from a stroke caused by excitment while listening to the radio broadcast of the Louis-Walcott fight in local taverns. They were John Friello, 56, and Andrew Adams, 67, both of Schenectady.

FIFTH ROUND: Not a punch was thrown in the first 45 seconds. Louis no longer was the aggressor and he was waiting for Walcott to lead, but the challenger merely circled. Louis missed a light left to the body and then grazed Walcott's chin. The crowd was clamouring for action.

SIXTH ROUND: Louis refused to lead waiting for the challenger to make the first move. The crowd asked for action. The champion, obviously, was trying to get Walcott to come-in. The round was a minute old, before either one tried a punch. Then Louis was short with a left. Walcott threw a hard right which Louis ducked. Walcott landed a light left to Louis' stomach. Walcott drove a hard left to Louis' ear as the challenger threw a wild right. Louis landed a right to the jaw. Then he drove a hard right to the challenger's nose.

SEVENTH ROUND: This round went to Louis. Walcott cleverly avoided the champion who chased him round the ring. Louis scored with two rights to the head following with a left which appeared to hurt the challenger a little. There was not much in this round but Louis took it by a narrow margin.

EIGHTH ROUND: Louis was short with a left to the stomach, and Walcott followed with a right. Walcott came in with a hard left to Louis' stomach. Louis shot a light left to Walcott's jaw and the challenger began dancing away. Walcott drove a hard right to the eyes. Louis began to attack, but Walcott broke it up with another right as the round ended.

NINTH ROUND: Walcott landed a left to Louis' bad eye. Louis again appeared to be in trouble. Walcott landed a light left. Walcott's right landed on Louis' bad eye. Louis then shook Walcott with a hard right to the chin and backed Walcott up against the ropes, where he hit him with a right and left, and the challenger was almost out on his feet, as the round ended.

TENTH ROUND: They came out fighting, with Louis landing a left to Walcott's jaw. Walcott drove a left to Louis' head and followed up with a hard right. Louis came back with a series of light lefts that had Walcott backing up. Louis drove Walcott into the ropes, but the challenger fought him off.

ELEVENTH ROUND: There were no blows struck as both fighters danced around. Walcott finally came in with a right to the jaw. The champion countered with a medium left to Walcott, and then, a left off the chin. Walcott landed several lefts to Louis' head, but they did no damage. Louis drove a hard right to Walcott's chin which staggered the challenger.

TWELFTH ROUND: The champion drove a right and left to Walcott's chest. Walcott hit Louis on the head again with a hard right. Walcott again hit Louis in the eye with a left, and followed it with a left. Walcott drove a back-handed blow to Louis' jaw. He apologized.

THIRTEENTH ROUND: Walcott drove right to Louis' head and landed a left to Louis and a right to the head. Walcott's blows landed on Louis' bad eye. Louis drove uppercuts to the head. The challenger backed away again.

FOURTEENTH ROUND: Louis landed a series of light lefts to Walcott and drove the challenger around the ring. Walcott appeared willing to trade punches. Louis' left landed on Walcott's left eye. Louis was doing all the forcing now. He drove a left to Walcott's chin and then landed a hard right on the nose. Louis landed a series of blows and Walcott went into a clinch. Louis was driving Walcott around the ring.

FIFTEENTH ROUND: They shook hands. Walcott opened with a left. Louis landed a couple of lefts. Louis missed a right. Louis landed light lefts. Walcott was dancing away. Walcott drove for Louis' nose. But, he could not hit him. Walcott was running and dancing away so fast that Louis could not land.

15 ROUNDS - - - ONLY TWICE BEFORE

Below is given Louis' record showing the verdict gained against his 23 challengers, since he first won the title by kayooing Jimmy Braddock in 1937. It will be seen that only Tommy Farr in 1937 and Godoy in 1940 took the Champ over the full score of 15 rounds and lost on points.

1937		
J. Braddock	k.o.	8
T. Farr	Pts.	15
1938		
Nathan Mann	k.o.	3
H. Thomas	k.o.	5
M. Schmeling	k.o.	1
1939		
J. Lewis	k.o.	1
J. Roper	k.o.	1
Tony Galento	k.o.	4
Bob Pastor	k.o.	11
1940		
A. Godoy	Pts.	15
J. Paycheck	k.o.	2
A. Godoy	k.o.	8
A. McCoy	k.o.	6
1941		
R. Burman	k.o.	5
G. Dorzazio	k.o.	2
A. Simon	k.o.	13
T. Musto	k.o.	9
Max Baer	k.o.	8
Billy Conn	k.o.	13
L. Nova	k.o.	6
1942		
Max Baer	k.o.	1
A. Simon	k.o.	6
1946		
Billy Conn	k.o.	8
Tami Mauriello	k.o.	1

RUGBY MATCH RESULTS

DUBLIN, December 6. (Reuter): The following are the results of the Rugby Union International Match played today between Ireland and the Australian tourists: Ireland three points, Australians sixteen points.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a South Indian Vadama Bachelor well settled in life for a fair girl aged 22, well accomplished and educated with Diploma in music. Apply with horoscope and details to Box No. 7613 "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited from influential persons to sell a few forfeited Shares of M/s. National Nutriments Ltd. (famous Vita-Milk MFG.). Highest Dividend paid as:—Ordinary Shares at 20 per cent, Defd. Shares at 100 per cent and Pref. Shares at 7 1/2 per cent. Apply sharp to the Managing Agents, 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. 6281

Applications are invited from solvent and influential persons only for distributorship of the well-known baby food Vita-Milk, Vita-Biscuits, Sana-Vita and other products of the Company. For particulars please apply stating references to National Nutriments, Ltd., 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. 6282

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry within short period. Apply prospectus Dental Training Institute P.B. 91 Jamnagar. (7458)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted respectable Share Selling Agents on most attractive terms to sell the remaining Shares of Paints and Lacquers Ltd. Also wanted District and Divisional Stockists for the famous Mistri and Ajanta Brand Paints. Apply House Ltd., Mg. Agents, 2, Royal Exchange Place. Calcutta (6065)

Offers invited for ready stock of soapstone (Lump) 1000 tons famous Dausa (Jaipur State) Quality also open for 1,000 tons monthly output until erection of Grinding mill. Communicate or preferably contact personally to settle business with Hardwari Mineral Syndicate Munshimahal—Jaipur City—(Tele:—"Munshimahal" Jaipur Phone No. 407). 7575

INVESTMENT.

Various kinds of 6 to 7 1/2 per cent. Tax Free Pref. Shares of Tea and others are available for sale. Enquire Sterling Investment Co. 1 British Indian Street, Calcutta. 5581

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted one ice plant capacity 4 to 5 tons new or second hand, good condition, correspond stating price, specification to Ahuja care S. P. Dawra, Narhi, Lucknow. 7464

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale at very cheap rate Paper Bags (new) made of waterproof paper (treble folded) 44" long x 26" wide. These bags can also be easily opened and 11½ feet paper of 42" width can be made available for packing purposes. Enquire from New India Mercantile Co. Ltd., 8 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. (7576)

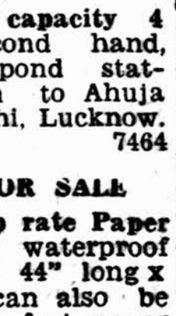
For sale—One new John Thompson Gold Medal Dished End Lancashire Boiler and one Marshall Dished End Lancashire Boiler. For full particulars apply to the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., 102 A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta. 6391

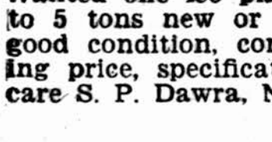
32-PAGE BOOKLET

● 'VITALITY SUPREME' by Gambers - a rational, scientific course on Vitality-Building is sent FREE on request.

● This must-be-studied course is sure to benefit you. Do drop a postcard for it this very day.

BRIJMOHAN & CO. BOMBAY, 1.





MAKE MONEY IN RACES!

READ MY PRACTICAL & EASY GUIDE "HOW TO BET & WIN ON THE TOTE" PARTICULARS FREE.-ATAM BON DALE VANI VILASA MOHALLA MYSORE.

DUTCH-INDONESIAN PEACE TALKS

Amir Sjarifoeddin Arrives In Batavia

BATAVIA, Dec. 6, (Reuter): The Prime Minister of the Indonesian Republic Dr. Amir Sjarifoeddin, and members of his delegation to the peace talks with the Dutch delegation and the United Nations Security Council's "good offices" Committee, arrived in Batavia today by air.

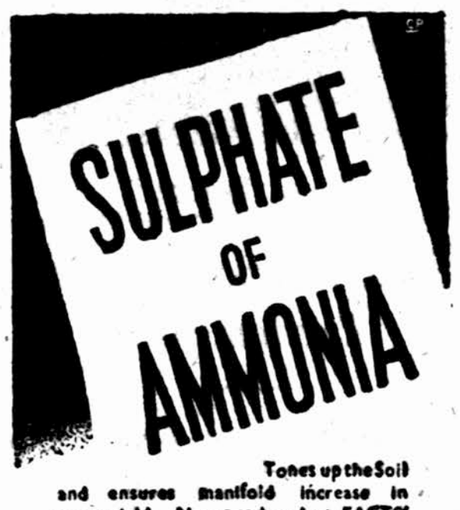
The talks are due to begin on Monday on board the United States Navy Transport Reneville.' The Nethelands Reconstruction Minister, M.L. Neher, is due to arrive later today to join the Dutch delegation to the talks.

This is Dr. Sjarifoeddin's first visit to Batavia since the Dutch "police action" in Java.

BRITISH WITHDRAWALS FROM U. S. LOAN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, (Reuter): British officials here last night said Britain may withdraw some of the £ 100,000,000 left to her of the United States loan some time next week.

Release of the British credit frozen since suspension of sterling convertibility last August has been the subject of an exchange of notes between Mr. John Snyder, United States Treasury Secretary and Sir Stafford Cripps British Chancellor of the Exchequer.



AUCTION SALES

"AUCTION SALE"

A NUMBER OF CARS, BUSES and LORRIES in good running order will be sold in Public Auction at the Palace Garage, MYSORE, on the 20th and 21st December, 1947, between 9-0 a.m. and 1-0 p.m

For full particulars please see advertisement to be published on the 1st and 12th December, 1947, in Hindu, Madras Mail, Tai-Nadu, Daily Post, Sentinel, Times of India and Bombay Chronicle.

Superintendent,
Palace Garage,
MYSORE.

UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO BE SURVEYED

Proposal In Havana Trade Conference

HAVANA, Dec. 6 (Reuter).—Mr. R. N. Adarkar of India and Mr. H. Kyin Kyin of Burma proposed in Committee at the 62-Nation World Trade Conference here today that the International Trade Organisation should be authorised to undertake surveys of under-developed countries for possible economic expansion, instead of being limited to an advisory capacity as at present.

The United States delegates, however, opposed this on the grounds that it went further than the Charter intended. Australia supported the suggestion.

HYDERABAD TO CONTINUE CONTROL ON FOODGRAINS

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Dec. 3, (A.P.I.): The Hyderabad Food Advisory Committee at its meeting today adopted a resolution favouring the continuance of controls on foodgrains such as wheat, rice, jowar, maize, bajra and small cereals, till such time sufficient food was available at reasonable prices for everybody. "But the responsibilities on statutory rationing may, however, be restricted in such manner that no food crisis may arise" added resolution.

India Allotted 513 Tons Of Wheat

BRUSSELS, Dec. 5. (Reuter): India is allotted 513 tons of wheat by the inter-allied reparation agency as part of German reparations to be delivered by the Soviet Union Under the terms of the Potsdam declaration.

The agency, with headquarters in Brussels, announced this after the first meeting of its fourteenth session to-day and listed nine other countries to which it had made commodities available

India Charters Six Ships To Carry Australian Wheat

CANBERRA, Dec. 4, (Reuter): India has chartered six out of 69 ships which will collect Australia's wheat harvest in the next few weeks "to meet the needs of the starving world". Mr. Reginald Pollard, Australian Commerce Minister, announced in the Federal Parliament to-day.

Thirty-one of the ships have been chartered by Britain and other ships were expected to follow until the end of February.

BIG HAUL OF GOLD IN HONGKONG

HONGKONG, Dec. 6 (Reuter).—Hongkong customs officers made a record haul of smuggled gold yesterday when they found and seized thin rectangular gold plates worth nearly 1,000,000 Hongkong dollars on a junk which had come from Macao, Portuguese port. It is considered to be of American origin.

SUIT AGAINST MOTOR CAR CORPORATION

BIRMINGHAM, (Alabama) Dec. 5, (U.P.A.) Ashad Ali Haji, of India has petitioned Chancery Court for a judgment of dol 44.000 from the Bobbe Motor Car Corporation, of Birmingham.

Haji said that he had purchased from the company the exclusive rights to manufacture and sell Bobbe cars in Spain, Portugal, India, Morocco and other countries. He said that he had paid dol. 14,000 cash for the franchises and had obligated himself for an additional dol 33,000. He also claimed that he had spent over dol. 30,000 in travel fare, cablegrams and advertising in connection with the contract.

Haji charged that the Bobbe Corporation had recently sold its assets to two other firms—the Keller and Dixie corporations.

NEW U. S. COAL ALLOCATION FOR EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, (U.P.A.): The United States Coal Operating Committee today announced a redistribution of coal to give four European countries new allocations in December.

They were: Austria—9,000 tons—Belgium and Sweden—18,000 tons each and Switzerland—27,000.

JAPANESE WHALING OPERATIONS TO BEGIN

TOKYO, Dec. 5, (U.P.A.): Two Japanese Whaling Fleets are set to being their operation in the Antarctic December 8, according to radio reports received here by a Government agency.

One fleet has reached the scene—while the other is scheduled to arrive Saturday.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Dec. 6.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today.

Nominally Tata Steel Deferred and Bombay Dyeing were quoted at Rs. 1985 and Rs. 1155 respectively.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 6.

The Bullion Market opened fairly steady today with moderate turnover. Forward Silver fluctuated between Rs. 165/2 and Rs. 165/8. Ready Silver was quoted at as. 6 less.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 106 and after advancing to Rs. 106 dwindled down to Rs. 5/14.

Sovereigns were priced at Rs. 68/8.

The market closed with following quotations:—

Forward Silver Rs. 164/12.
Ready Silver Rs. 164/4.
Forward Gold Rs. 105/8.
Ready Gold Rs. 105/5.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Dec. 6.

The Cotton Market opened strong today and improved further with active support from the professional bull operators.

January delivery opened at Rs. 481/8 and advanced up to Rs. 484/8 at which level it steadied. March opened at Rs. 473/8 and under continued bull pressure was done upto Rs. 480/4. May, July and September deliveries were quoted at Rs. 484/8, Rs. 491 and Rs. 495/8 respectively.

The closing tone of the market was firm. The following were the closing quotations:—

	Rs.	As.
January	483	6
March	479	2
May	483	14
July	491	2
September	496	2

NEW YORK COTTON.
New. York, Dec. 5.

December bid	35.57
January nominal	35.59
March	35.62
May	35.17
July	34.10
October	31.18
December	30.50
March nominal	30.16
Middling Spot	36.32

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New. York, Dec. 5.

December bid	35.50
March	35.60
May	35.13
July	33.95
October	31.20
Middling Spot	35.30

CHICAGO WHEAT.
CHICAGO, Dec. 5.

December 3.01 to 3.01.
March 2.97-1/4 asked.
May 2.90-1/2 to 2.91.
Jul 2.55-1/2 to 2.65-3/4.

LONDON WHEAT.
London, Dec. 5.

Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B. 125/6 Dec.-Jany. quoted.

NEW YORK SILVER.
New. York, Dec. 5.

U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 74-5/8 cents.

LONDON BULLION.
London, Dec. 5.

Silver Spot 45 d Forward 44-3/4 d. Gold £8/12/3.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Dec. 5.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	83-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	105-1/2
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	103
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	112-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p c	114-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-1/16
ongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	117-1/2
National Bank of India	21

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 7953.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
LONDON, Dec. 5.

Today's markets have shown a slight improvement but without noticeable increase in trading.

Early in the session, motor shares were marked lower with losses upto 2 shillings following some misunderstanding regarding the steel allocation to the industry With the clearing up of this final prices showed only minor losses.

Giltedged were firm throughout with Consol-and-Halves gaining half point on the day at 83-1/2. Improvement in this helped other domestic stock, particularly iron and steels.

Oils closed with net gains after some early hesitancy

Foreign bonds showed European issues better with Italian 7 per cents at 85 which was around three points higher.

Commodity shares ruled quiet with only small irregular movements.

PRESERVE NATURAL RESOURCES

Truman On What Makes For A Great Nation

EVERGLADES CITY (Florida), Dec. 6 (Reuter): President Truman to-day declared it was essential for the United States closely to guard and preserve its natural resources if it was to continue to be "the home of the free."

At the opening of the tropical Everglades National Park here during his brief holiday in the South, he said: "No man can know every element that makes a nation great.

"The lofty spirit of its people, the daily helpfulness of one citizen to another are elements.

"The nation's ability to provide good living for its people in industry, business and on the farm is another.

"Intelligent recognition by its citizens of the nation's responsibility for world order, world peace and world recovery is still another.

"The wise use of our natural resources", the President said, "is the foundation of our effectiveness in all these efforts.

"The problems of peace, like those of war, require courage and sustained effort.

"If we wish this nation to remain prosperous we can have it so.

"But if we fail to heed the lesson of other nations which permitted their natural resources to be wasted and destroyed, then we shall reap a sorry harvest."

PIONEERS OF CIVIC SERVICE IN INDIA

Premier Kher's Tribute To Home Guards

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Describing the Home Guards in Bombay as "the pioneers of organised civic service in India", Prime Minister B. G. Kher told the first anniversary rally of the 2,600-strong organisation tonight that they were not "an auxiliary army or an adjunct to the police" but a band of disciplined volunteers animated by a desire to protect the property, culture and civilisation of the citizens of the province.

He said: "Your drill, uniform and smartness are only incidental. What matters is civic service. Every one of you must remain just a Home Guard, spurred by a missionary zeal to see that the new sapling of liberty born on August 15 this year, grows strong and powerful". It was their duty not only to restore peace whenever it was disturbed but to aim at creating a condition where peace would never be in jeopardy.

On arrival at the Green's Hotel where the meeting was held, Mr. Kher inspected a guard of honour presented by the Home Guards. Captain M. J. B. Maneckji, who has succeeded the late Lt.-Col. Gajendragadkar, as the Commandant of the Organisation, introduced the Premier to its Officers.

EVOLUTION

The Prime Minister praised the services rendered by Lt.-Col. Gajendragadkar and after the whole gathering stood up to observe a minute's silence in honour of his memory, referred to the evolution of the Home Guards of Bombay during the past year. He said that the Home Guards came into existence not to supplement the duties of the military forces or the police but had a distinct mission of their own. That was to be the custodians of the citizens' culture, traditions and civilisation to undermine which ugly anti-social elements had tried without success.

The Premier expressed the hope that the youth of the province would help to build up the organisation into an effective voluntary force serving the people without considerations of caste or creed,

Mr. M. C. Chagla, Chief Justice of Bombay, said that the Home Guards were the nucleus of a "full-fledged citizen's army, proud of their duty and conscious of their responsibility" Today, he declared, the only thing that mattered was support to the new state which should be aided in its efforts to become strong and successful. He appealed to the students to join the Home Guards in their thousands.

"It is upon you the citizens of Bombay will depend for the defence of their liberty", observed Sir Cowasji Jehangir who pointed out that the citizens on their part should realise their obligations to the Home Guards.

INDIA TO WITHDRAW FORCES FROM OVERSEAS BY DEC. 31

Defence Minister's Reply In Dominion Assembly

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6 (API).—The Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, today expressed the hope that all Indian troops would be withdrawn from overseas by December 31, 1947, except for a very small number of administrative personnel who would stay up to March 31, 1948.

He was replying to Mr. Bishwanath Das in the Constituent Assembly (Legislative).

In answer to Mr. Tajmul Hussain the Defence Minister said that Indian Army personnel overseas on November 10, 1947, totalled 8072, made up as follows: Burma 4,253; Malaya and Singapore 4,328: Egypt 15 and other commands 276.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

There were a large number of questions and supplementaries on the Pakistan Government's decision to impose an export duty on raw jute from East Bengal.

Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Finance Minister, said in reply to a supplementary by Mr Rohini Kumar Chowdhury, "we understand that the Pakistan Government intends to levy duty on Assam jute which is in transit through Pakistan territory. If the Pakistan Government does so, it will be in contravention of the international agreement, under which goods in transit cannot be charged for duty."

If the Pakistan Government did so, the Government of India would take every step to recover the money from them or take any other steps that might be necessary

Mr. Mohanlal Saksena: Since the imposition of the duty there has been more than one conference between the Premiers of Pakistan and India. Was this matter taken up?

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty: Conference takes place but it does not necessarily follow that conclusions are implemented. (Laughter)

The Government of India had also received a communication to this effect from the Pakistan Government.

Replying to a further supplementary by Mr. Chowdhury, Mr. Chetty said that the whole question would be examined very carefully and the Government of India would have further discussions with the Pakistan Government. "The honourable member may rest assured that we will do all that is necessary to protect the interests of our own jute growers and manufacturers."

JUTE PRICE

Answering Mr. Biswanath Das, Mr. Chetty said that the consumers of raw jute were the jute mills in India and they were sufficiently well-organised to protect their position against exploitation by any middle man. If the price of jute that they got from Indian territory was less than the price of jute they got from Pakistan it only meant that they got an average price which was somewhere between the Indian price and the Pakistan price.

The mere fact that Pakistan jute would be more costly meant that the Indian cultivator would get better price for his produce.

Asked whether India would intimate to Pakistan the kind of retaliatory measures which they would be obliged to take if necessary, Mr. Chetty said, "I am not sure whether it will always be advisable to give advance notice of what retaliatory measures are contemplated (laughter) In certain cases I should think it is better to hold our hand.

In answer to Mr. Rohini Kumar Chowdhury, Mr. Chetty said that with a view to conserving India's raw jute stocks for her own mills, Government were taking steps to curtail jute exports.

INCURSIONS INTO VILLAGES

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said in reply to Dr. Punjab Rao Deshmukh that the Government of India had received several complaints regarding incursions by Hyderabad people and Police into villages in Berar and Bombay and Madras presidencies. Both the Central and Provincial Governments were fully alive to this problem and had taken all precautionary and preventive measures. They had also made strong protests to the Hyderabad Government and had reason to believe that the protests had had some effect.

In answer to Mr. Aney, Sardar Patel said he believed that all these questions arose before the agreement between the Government of India and Hyderabad. He had every hope that after the settlement had been made the conditions would change. that there would be no necessity to take any preventive or protective measures and that the people who had left the State would go back.

In answer to Dr. Deshmukh, Sardar Patel said it was quite possible that some of the people had lost their cattle and property. "It is generally a part of the struggle for freedom."

The Defence Minister said in reply to Mr. D. S. Gorung that the Prime Minister would shortly be making a general statement in the house on the subject of Gurkha troops.

The total strength of the Gurkha troops on November 1, 1947 was 33,000. The number of officers of Gurkha nationality above the rank of Viceroy's Commissioned Officer was six regular officers and 26 Emergency Commissioned Officers. Government were aware that there was a general desire amongst Gurkha troops that there should be more Gurkha officers. There was no bar to Gurkhas being granted commissions and Government were exploring the possibilities of granting more commissions to Gurkhas. One of the measures taken was to grant direct commnssions to suitable Gurkha Viceroy's Commissioned Officers even though the standard of education was not sufficiently high. Government were anxious to give opportunity to Gurkhas for officers training.

Sardar Baldev Singh said in a written reply to Dr. N. B. Khare that it was true that some Muslim members of the Delhi Police had deserted with arms. There was no record to show that they used their arms against civilians or the army.

BASIC EDUCATION

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister, said in reply to Mr. Ram Sahai that basic education, advocated by the Central Advisory Board of Education, embodied the main principles of the Wardha Scheme of education and the Government of India had persuaded the provinces to introduce this basic system gradually.

It had been decided to set up a Central Institute of Education and a Central Bureau of Psychology in Delhi for conducting research in selective methods and standardising tests of various types in the educational field. Some of the problem envisaged were the improvement of the present examination system, methods of selection for the various stages of education, vocational guidance and so on. It had been decided to start a school of modern studies—Asiatic and European—where the Indian students would have the facilities to study the languages, literature and history of some of the most important Asiatic and European nations. Also, a small unit for the education and welfare of the blind had been established. The establishment of a central institute for social service and public administration was under consideration. Several measures had been taken to promote scientific research in India and arrangements for international scientific contacts for Indian scientists were being made from time to time. Cultural co-operation with other countries was endeavoured to be promoted through the exchange of students e.g. Chinese, Iranians and East Africans.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, said in reply to Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir that under the Land Disposal Rules of the Delhi Improvement Trust, plots of land were ordinarily put up for sale at competitive rates by tender or auction. Government were aware that under this system people of moderate means might find it difficult to purchase land at competitive rates.

The improvement trust was examining the possibility of disposing of land to co-operative housing societies representing all classes, including Government servants.

ARMS SEIZED FROM GOODS WAGONS

JHANSI, Dec. 6 (API): A large quantity of arms, including magazines of tommy guns, guns, cartridges, knives, daggers, gun powder and petrol was recovered by the local police from two goods wagons bound for Bhopal containing luggage.

Migration Of Sind Harijans

BOMBAY, Dec. 6 (UPI): Dr. Choitram Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee who is now in Bombay, has addressed a letter to Mahatma Gandhi on the present plight of the Harijans in Sind and emphasised that the question of migration of Harijans from Pakistan has to be taken on a Governmental level, or else the work cannot be carried on.

MAHATMA MAKES DELHI THE TEST

Will Not Rest Till Every Refugee Goes Back To His Home

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6 (A.P.I.): The 'bhajan' and Ramdhun' in the prayers this evening were sung by Shrimati Subbalakshmi, the famous singer from South India. Mahatma Gandhi commended her for the sweetness of her voice. He said that during prayers one must lose oneself in Rama.

Mahatma Gandhi then referred to a letter received by him yesterday and said that he would not rest until every Hindu and Sikh had returned to his home with safety and honour. Similarly he wanted to see every Muslim return to his home in the Union.

People told him that the A.I.C.C. resolution about the return of the Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims to their respective homes was an idle talk. He did not believe that this was so. If the people of India had lost their sanity for a while, it did not mean that they would remain insane for ever. He had made Delhi the test case. If he failed here, he could not hope for success elsewhere.

PILOT EXPERIMENT IN DECONTROL

Bengal Govt. Takes Measures Against Profiteering On 'Gur' And Sugar

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6 (API): The West Bengal Government has seized all stocks of 'gur' and sugar with Government Agents as part of measures to prevent profiteering in these commodities which they have decided to decontrol from December 8. It will, however, be laid down that 'gur' and sugar shall not be exported outside the Indian dominion.

In a Press Note issued in this connection, the West Bengal Government state: With a view to preventing stoppage of supply except at black market rates immediately after control and steadying market prices, the Government have taken two decisions while decontroling sugar.

The first is, not to allow existing stocks and fresh arrivals against Government account to go into the hands of the trade; and secondly, to continue distribution of these stocks at fair prices even after decontrol.

Continuance of fair-price supply to the consumers spread over a reasonably long period will enable consumers to hold out for some time, will act to press down runaway prices and thus help to stabilise the market.

The Government have, therefore, seized the total stocks with their agents in Calcutta, amounting in all to approximately 85,000 maunds. Physical possession has been taken of these stocks and they have already been removed to Government godowns. Instructions have also been issued to the districts to seize and take possession of all stocks lying with wholesalers and others, including arrivals on Government account even after 8th December.

"It needs no stressing that the decontrol of pulses and salt—and now sugar—is virtually a pilot experiment to decide the pace of food decontrol", the Press Note said, adding, "it is up to the trade now to create conditions of faith in their 'bona fides' and pave a short route through public confidence to complete decontrol."

INDUSTRIES IN EAST BENGAL

DACCA, Dec. 6. (API): Speaking at the inaugural session today of the Industrial Survey Committee appointed by the East Bengal Government to make a rapid survey of the potentialities of the Province the Industries Minister Mr. Namid-Ul-Huq, referred to the dearth of technical men and said: 'We have to undertake the training of men both in this country and abroad so that our full requirement of trained personnel may be available to us from amongst our people in the near future.'

"He revealed that an information bureau collecting materials goods, markets and other conditions prevailing in different parts of the country was being set up

Stating that the worst draw-back in planning the development of industries is that of securing machinery in reasonable time. Mr Namid-Ul-Huq referred to finance and said: 'No great task has ever failed for want of finance."

FRENCH WORKERS VOTE FOR PEACE

Storm Centres Reported To Be Calm

ANTI-SABOTAGE BILL PASSED: STRIKE SETTLEMENT PROSPECTS

PARIS, Dec. 6 (UPA): A peace settlement appeared imminent tonight in the disastrous labour conflict as negotiations here were set to begin between Schuman's Government and the Confederation of Labour for an overall settlement.

Both Government and Labour leaders are optimistic.

"BATTLE IS WON"

French Socialist Minister of the Interior, M. Jules Moch, delared in a strike statement to "Reuter" tonight. The battle is won. I am master of the situation".

The Minister indicated that the struggle between the Government and the strikers, which in more than three weeks of strife brought 2,000,000 men out of work, is nearing an end.

The Government offensive against the strikers and saboteurs appeared to have entered the mopping up phase today as acts of sabotage dwindled throughout the country.

News from all over the country today was good and increasing numbers of strikers were returning to work he added.

WORKERS VOTE AGAINST STRIKE

The bulk of the 350,000 Paris metal workers—the largest single labour group in the country—were preparing to go back on Monday.

Everywhere where it has been possible to organise secret ballots the workers have voted in an overwhelming majority to end the strike. Mr Moch said.

About 150 strikers today invaded the railway station at Roanne, 90 miles North-West of Lyons, and expelled railwaymen working there, later marching on big cafe in the town and closing it.

Saint Etienne Marseilles, Valence Nice, and other cities in Southern France where trouble between police and trikers flared up recently, were reported to be calm today.

ANTI-SABOTAGE BILL PASSED

In the Assembly the Communist Deputies protested against a statement here last night by Mr. John Foster Dulles, Special Adviser to the United States Secretary of State, in which he said he did not consider the Communist Party in France "as a French Political Party."

The Communist Parliamentary group spoke of "the inadmissible intervention of the American Government in the affairs of France which from now on is to be treated as a colony"

The Government's anti-sabotage Bill conferring special powers to deal with the strikers today awaited only the President's signature to become law having been approved by the Upper Chamber in a 20-hour session.

TOUGHEST LEGISLATION

The United Press of America describes the measure as the toughest strike legislation in the last 100 years of French history. The emergency laws reinforced Government forces by 80,000 men and made sabotage and interference with return to work cardinal offences punishable by fines up to 500,000 francs and prison sentences ranging from six months to five years.

The vanguard of 8000 Army, Navy and Air Force reservists began pouring into camps throughout riot-torn France.

Meanwhile, Colonial troops maintain strategic positions in Marseilles and other security forces, backed by roving tanks and armoured cars, patrol the strike-staggered city. The city is cut off by strike blockades on many roads leading inland. The train service is severed with trains from the north stopping at Lyons.

Before the Assembly last night adjourned until next Tuesday it passed a measure providing credits for billeting troops. a

General Charles de Gaulle arrived in Paris this afternoon from his country home reportedly to attend ceremonies tonight for General Leclerc who was killed in an air crash in North Africa.

John Foster Dulles is still in Paris.

FOSTER DULLES & COMMUNISTS

The French Communist Party today published a violent protest against the Paris visit of John Foster Dulles, Republican adviser to Secretary of State George C. Marshall, asserting that he had come "to dictate American orders to the Frenh Cabinet and politicians."

Dulles arrived in Paris Tursday night for three days, conversations with French Government chiefs.

A statement read publicly to the Assembly this morning by Communist Deputy Raymond Guillottt described Dulles' visit as a 'veritable aggression against Parliament and our national honour by united States Capitalism."

Guillot was interrupted by Finance Minister Rene Mayer, who angrily protested against what he described as "absolutely inadmissible words used about a friendly government" adding: "The Government has the right to hold conversations and maintain relations with any of its allies.

Dulles this morning conferred with Leon Jouhaux, Socialist leader of the anto-Communist minority in the General Confederation of Labour—CGT—and the veteran Socialist former premier, Leo Blum. At 12-30 p.m. he met Andre Le Troquer, Socialist and one time Minister of Interior and National Defence. Dulles is due to return to London tomorrow morning.

Need For Navy Training

Motilal Setalwad's Plea At 'Dufferin' Prize Distribution

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of an institution such as the Indian Mercantilue Marine Training Ship "Dufferin", the only institution in the country which equips Indian youth for the mercantile marine as well as for the Royal Indian Navy", observed Mr. Motilal C. Setalwad in the course of his address while presiding at the I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin's" Annual Prize Distribution aboard the training ship this evening.

Mr. Setalvad said: India has attained the status of a Dominion and is on the way to independence. If we are to rise to our full stature and occupy our rightful place in the family of nations, it is essential trat we should have a large and growing mercantile marine to carry our increasing trade round our coasts and over the seas. It is equally necessory that we should have an adequate navy to protect the shipping that we shall soon build up and. if need be, to defend our shores."

The development of these services merchant marne and naval, would necessarily require a alarge and creasing trained personnel and tne speaker had no doubt that in the very near future there would be established many more institutions such as the "Dufferin'."

Earlier, Mr. K. K. Chettur, Secretary of the Commerce Department of the Government of India in the course of a brief speech urged the youthful cadets to remember the great traditions of the country and always to keep the flag flying, our union flag which was a symbol of hope and courage and freedom and liberty of all people.

MRS. NAIDU TO BE U. P. GOVERNOR

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6 (API): Dr. B. C. Roy who had been chosen for the Governorship of the United Provinces, has expressed his inability to accept this office, says a 'communique' issued from the Government House to-night.

His Excellency the Governor-General, on the advice of his Government, has been pleased to appoint Her Excellency Mrs. Sarojini Naidu as permanent Governor of the United Provinces.

"WE WILL SEE THIS KASHMIR BUSINESS THROUGH"

Jawahar Exhorts People To Unite And Beat Back Raiders: Clash At Bata And Rajil Villages

JAMMU, December, 6. (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a mass meeting here today, declared: "We will see this Kashmir business through. We do not believe in leaving things half-done. We will send more troops. We will muster all our resources and fight till we succeed".

Pandit Nehru referred to the distress of the people due to the tribal incursion into the State and said that it was not the time to weep, but to unite, go forward to the front and beat back the raiders "who seek to force their will upon the people of Kashmir".

What form of Government the people of the state would like to set up after the expulsion of the raiders, Pandit Nehru stated, was for the people to decide. No part of India would interfere with that.

The Prime Minister advised people to follow Sheikh Abdullah and said: "You must all live in unity and fight the enemy. Though Indian troops have practically cleared the raiders from Kashmir, this would not have been possible without the co-operation of the local people".

INDIA IN WORLD POLITICS

But for the unhappy mutual fights that had taken place in a part of India for the last three months since the attainment of freedom, Pandit Nehru said, India would have played a far more prominent role in world politics than it was able to do today, but he hoped that, in spite of what had happened, India would emerge from the present trials and become a prominent force in world peace and progress. In fact, he said, by fighting against the forces that seek communal rioting the country had become strong. In Kashmir despite the distress of the people and the damage done to large parts of the country, the people had shown strength and faced difficulties with courage and had shown that they want to live in Kashmir as brave sons.

Earlier Pandit Nehru was welcomed by Sheikh Abdulla on behalf of forty lakhs of Kashmirls.

Pandit Nehru, accompanied by Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayangar, former Prime Minister of Kashmir, Mr. H. V. R. Iyengar and other members of his staff arrived in Jammu from Delhi at ten this morning. Pandit Nehru was received at the aerodrome by the Maharaja of Kashmir, Sheikh Abdullah, Bakshi Ghulam Mohmmed and Major General Kulwant Singh.

After inspecting a guard of honour presented by the National Militia and Peace Brigade volunteers, Pandit Nehru drove to the Force Headquarters where he attended a milltrary conference. After the conference Pandit Nehru and party had lunch with the Maharaja and Maharani of Kashmir.

Pandit Nehru and party returned to Delhi late this evening.

AIR FORCE ATTACKS POSITIONS

NEW DELHI, December 6. (A.P.I.): Indian army troops continued intensive patrolling in Uri-Naushera area, says a 'communique' issued by the Defence Ministry on Kashmir tonight. There was some sniping by raiders in Zhangar area. R. I. A. F. planes attacked raiders' positions in Poonch and Mirpur District.

RAIDERS FORCED TO RETREAT

JAMMU, December 6. (A.P.I.): Three hundred raiders in uniform armed with mortars and machine guns have been reported in Akhnoor-Jhangar area and an equal number in Chingas, south of Rajjori. One thousand abducted women and looted property are in this area, according to information reaching the Headquarters..

Indian army troops engaged the raiders in Bata and Rajil villages, overlooking Nowshera, inflicted heavy casualties and forced them to retreat.

After clearing the raiders from Kalit fort in Deva Batala area, Indian armed patrols attacked the raiders who had entrenched themselves in a drain near Bhagwan Chak. The raiders retreated leaving behind dead pathans.

The Uri-Poonch areas continue to be comparatively quiet, but raiders' movements have been noticed nine miles west of Uri.

Britain's Armed Forces

MANCHESTER, Dec. 6 (Reuter). The British War Minister, Emanuel Shinwell, told a meeting here today that Britain could not afford her present heavy expenditure on the armed forces.

"There are many commitments overseas, but consistent with security we must shed them as speedily as possible", he added.

The most important task for Britain was to develop a greater measure of independence, the War Minister declared.

"That does not mean isolation, but an intensive development of our resources at home and throughout the Empire. We should produce more of those essentials which in the past have been imported from overseas."

Communist Losses In Finnish Elections

HELSINKI, December 6. (U.P.A.) First reports of the Finnish Municipal elections indicated the Liberals and Rightists have made considerable headway at the expense of the Communists.

The position of the Social Democrats is said to be practically unchanged.

Complete returns will not be available until late Sunday. However, initial countings appear to favour the Rightists and Liberals who gained about 80 seats in 79 minor districts.

Communist papers today began admitting defeat though they attributed their losses to the Social Democrats.

Indian Princes Confer

Discussion On Relations With Union: Search For Machinery For Joint Counsel

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6 (A.P.I.): A number of Indian Princes and their representatives have met here to discuss outstanding problems affecting the States generally, and to formulate points on which discussions could be initiated with the Dominion Government. It is stated that since the accession of the States to the Indian Dominion the country has been passing through a period of turmoil and the Princes have not found it possible to meet amongst themselves to discuss matters of common interest to the States.

One of the items of the agenda is the question of the setting up of a machinery that may be considered most suitable after due discussion with the Dominion Government and the States representatives for the purpose of dealing with matters of common concern. It is, however, emphasised that the present discussions are not aimed at forming a "separate bloc" in the dominion parliament or the "resurrection of the Chamber of Princes. On the contrary it is stated that these discussions are intended not only to maintain the existing cordial relations, but to bring about closer co-operation between the states and the dominion government in regard to matters of common concern."

Among the Princes who are attending the conference are the Maharaja of Gwalior, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Maharaja of Indore, the Maharaja of Jodhpur and the Maharaja of Patiala.

Ghate-Parulekar Report

Mr. M. V. Donde, President, The Bombay Provincial Federation of Secondary Teachers' Association, writes:—

The Government of Bombay, at last, released to the press the much boosted Ghate-Parulekar Report. Nearly twelve thousand teachers in secondary schools would be affected by the recommendations of the report.

The grades of salary recommended in the report is no doubt an advance over the miserable pittance on which teachers are forced to live, but they fall far short of the demands made by the teachers in their Provincial Conference recently held at Andheri. These recommendations had a chance of a warm reception some ten years back, but certainly not in these days of abnormal living conditions. Besides the grades proposed would not be useful at all to attract the right type of people to the teaching profession in preference to others. This is bound to have a deteriorating effect upon the general efficiency of education.

The whole approach to the problem appears to be from the wrong end. That is why the proposals are halting. The idea behind the whole show appears to be not to embarrass Government and moreover to frame such recommendations as would be easily acceptable to Government. This attitude is bound to have precluded the possibility of an impartial and dispassionate inquiry which the Committee was expected to do. That is why it is found throughout that teachers could not be placed on the same level with corresponding Government employees with similar or with less academic qualifications.

The breach between the headmasters and the assistants has been further widened by showing a favourable treatment to the former much against the interests of the latter. Further divisions in the ranks of teachers made to hang more slavishly upon the mercies of the managers would surely create conflicts and disharmony in individual institutions.

Government have not shown themselves to have possessed any moral or statutory authority to enforce even these meagre grades proposed in the report. Because justice is not done to the question of resources adequate for the implementation on a scheme of revised salary scales. Increases in pupils fees cannot be defended on the grounds of logic and reason as that would hit very hard thousands of lower middle class and poorer communities. Such a step would unnecessarily antagonise the general public with the result that the institutions would suffer from lack of sympathy and co-operation so very essential for public institutions to go.

Government would do well to adopt a bold policy for improving the economic lot of secondary school teachers as they have done to a large extent in the case of primary school teachers. The good results of a scheme of universal primary education can only be stabilised with a judicious and far-sighted scheme of secondary education in which the economic life of teachers is maintained far above the poverty-line. In this respect the Sargent Report and the Central Pay Commission have advocated many useful principles which the Government of Bombay should adopt in arriving at their own decisions.

Though it is not possible to have a detailed scrutiny of the report only from the outline so far available to the public, still it is quite opportune to plead on behalf of thousands of secondary school teachers that Government should give a fair deal and set at rest the overstrained minds of such a large section of public workers.—4-12-47

NO NEED FOR MUSLIM LEAGUE

Ahmedabad League Working Committee's Resolution

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 5 (API).—The Working Committee of the District Muslim League resolved tonight stating that now that the All-India Muslim League had achieved its goal of Pakistan, there was no need for the present Muslim League to exist in the Dominion of India.

The Committee appealed to the Governments of both the Dominions to create conditions for the people to live peacefully and in security and thus enable refugees to return to their homes and live with honour.

BRITAIN'S POPULARITY IN FAR-EAST DWINDLING

Conservative Member's Impression Of His Tour

BRIGHTON (Sussex), December 5. (Reuter).—Mr. W. Teeling, Conservative member of Parliament, speaking here tonight on his recent tour of the Far East as a member of Parliamentary delegation said the delegation had no briefing whatever.

When he asked what are we trying to put across in Japan, he was told there is no directive, no foreign office policy with regard to Japan. At the present moment Mr. Bevin is too busy on Europe.

Mr. Teeling commented it is a fantastic and tragic situation because it is in the Far East that we made our fortunes in the past and we are letting the whole darned thing slip Lancashire and Yorkshire, he said, are vitally affected by whatever happens in the Far East. The British Foreign Office were doing nothing to explain the situation to General MacArthur and the American people, he said, and added in spite of our inferiority complex today Britain has got a colossal influence in East of Suez if only she will realise it and use it.

LONDON, Dec. 5 (Reuter): Major-General Hasted has been appointed Controller of Aerodromes, the British Ministry of Civil Aviation announced tonight. He will be in charge of the aerodromes department and his duties will include the development and administration of state owned aerodromes in the United Kingdom.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Ten Film Writers, Producers And Directors Indicted

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5. (Reuter): Ten film writers, producers and directors were indicted for contempt of Congress today in having refused to tell the Un-American Committee durring a Hollywood investigation whether they were or had been Communists.

Two of them must stand trial to determine their guilt or innocence.

Eight of them also were indicated on an additional court alleging that they refused to say whether or not they belonged to the screen writers Guild.

All ten had declined to answer specific questions about Communist affiliations during hearings held by the House Committee on Unamerican activities in October. They contended that the Committee violated their constitutional rights by inquiring into their political beliefs.

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON CROWDS IN ROME

ROME, Dec. 5. (Reuter): Police opened fire on unemployed demonstrators in a Rome suburb to-night wounding three. The crowd armed with sticks, stones and iron bars attacked the police injuring one. Severely heavy reinforcements of police partially restored order.

NO SURVEILLANCE OVER POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Menon's Assurance To Indian Students In England

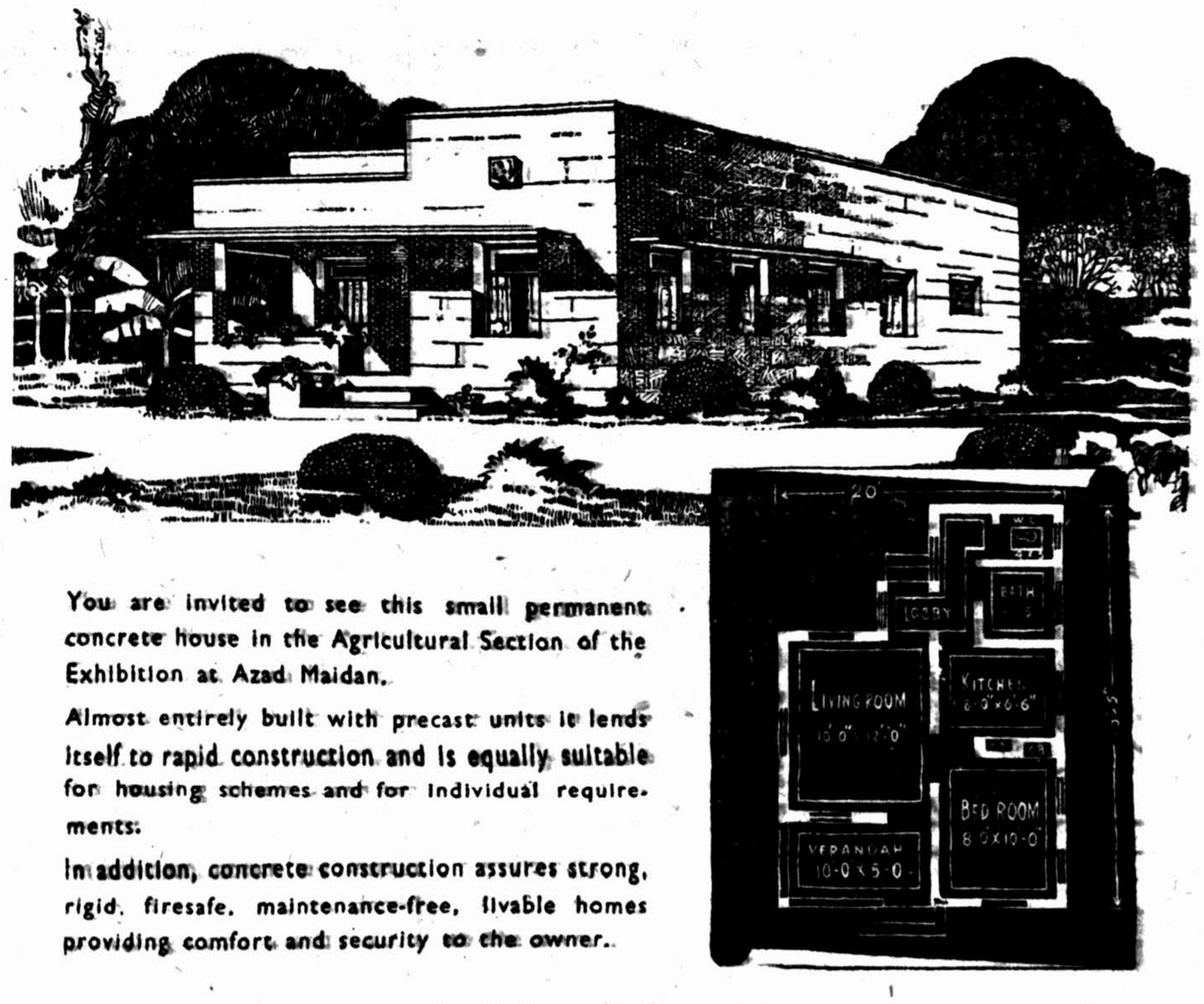
LONDON, Dec. 5. (Reuter): Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, High Commissioner for India in London, told a group of Indian students in London to-night that there was absolutely no surveillance over their political activities. Whatever they have been told to the contrary should be contradicted, he said. There are no restrictions at all on your political associations. Whether you are Government scholars or private students you are to me all nationals of India and Indian students.

Mr. Menon was attending a reception in his honour given by the London Majlis and the Federation of Indian Students in the British Isles and Europe at the School of Oriental Studies in London.

Professor Harold Laski, former Chairman of the British Labour Party, said whatever this Government may do the outstanding achievement in its history will be the act of courage that decided upon the liberation of the two India peoples and the supreme credit for that act of courage belong to the Prime Minister of Great Britain Mr. Clement Attlee.

ON VIEW AT THE

FREE INDIA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION



You are invited to see this small permanent concrete house in the Agricultural Section of the Exhibition at Azad Maidan.

Almost entirely built with precast units it lends itself to rapid construction and is equally suitable for housing schemes and for individual requirements.

In addition, concrete construction assures strong, rigid, firesafe, maintenance-free, livable homes providing comfort and security to the owner.

For further particulars write to:

THE CONCRETE ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

1, QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY

INSERTED BY

THE CEMENT MARKETING CO. OF INDIA, LTD.

FREE C.A.I. SERVICE

GMI 467

Delhi Letter

From Our Special Correspondent

The Background Of 'Hyderabad Compromise'

NEW DELHI: India-Hyderabad agreement still remains one topic of discussion in New Delhi. It has shown Sardar Patel at his best. It has given a breathing time to the much harassed Government of India.

The Punjab communal upheaval and Junagadh's accession to Pakistan had created a double front problem of India. In between came in the Kashmir invasion by the Pakistan inspired tribesmen in which India got embroiled.

With this background a rejection of an agreemen with Hyderabad would have created another front for the Government of India. It would have divided its energies into four different directions. In a year's time, on the other hand, India would be able to consolidate her gains in Junagadh and Kashmir. The pressure on the Government of the refugees problem would be greatly eased by November 1948 when Indo-Hyderabad agreement would expire. It is true that Hyderabad also will have time to prepare itself during a year's truce, provided its interna situation makes preparation possible.

India after August 15, has had no representative in Hyderabad. She will have a representative under the Agreement.

THE STRANGE DISPARITY

India, it is true has agreed to supply arms and ammunition to Hyderabad, to meet latter's 'legitimate requirements'. The Nizam's Government will have to satisfy the Government of India that any indent for arms was to meet its legitimate requirements.

A word about the reforms. It is regretted here that the Nizam's Government is endeavouring to revive Mr. Jinnah's two nation theory in Hyderabad. Under the Plan, a purely communal organisation; Majlis-i-Itehad-ul-Muslemin, which like the All India Muslim League claims to speak for the Hyderabadee Mussalmans, will have partity of representation with the eightytwo per cent Hindus. Not satisfied with this injustice to the majority of its population, the Nizam will nominate four Ministers, three of whom will be Muslims.

Self Government, says Mr. Cole, is good in itself and the good constitution is that which gives all the inhabitants of a country the best chances they are capable of taking to play a rea and effective part in the Government. The Hyderabad reforms deny the inherent right to eithtytwo per cent of the population to play a real and effective part in their own Government. They also barter away their rights to determine whether they shall remain a part of the Indian Union. The basic principle of self-determination, is thrown to the four winds.

FOREVER MUZZLED

Under Nizam's pattern, non-Muslims will never be allowed to demand any modification of their representation nor would they ever be permitted to demand the accession of Hyderabad to Indian Union. It is, therefore, not surprising that this "very generous offer" by the Nizam's Government has been rejected by the Congress leaders in Hyderabad. It is unfortunate that the Premier of Hyderabad Mr. Laik Ali has pandered to the Majlis rather than to build on the goodwill created by the agreement. He has definitely ruled out the accession of Hyderabad to the Indian Union and has tuned his broadcast to the Majlis wavelengths of 'a strong independent Hyderabad as a friend and ally of Indian Union'. If the Nizam and his allies are determined to maintain the independence of Hyderabad, Sirdar Patel is equally determined to secure the verdict of the people of Hyderabad on the accession issue.

Nawab Moin Nawaz when talking of the grave repercussions throughout the country was presumably banking on the support of the Indian Mussalmans and possibly of Pakistan. The support of Indian Mussalmans however, is a doubtful proposition. That Hyderabad will join the Indian Union ultimately, is not a matter of doubt or speculation. Events have, however, shown that progress towards accession shall be through stormy waters. Freedom, it is said does not descend on people. It has to be fought for. It is for the people of Hyderabad to cast away their chains. The Government of India, are bound by their agreement. They cannot assist the people of Hyderabad in their domestic affair.

SIDE RESULTS

There is one more aspect of the Hyderabad agreement. The Pakistanee Ministers who were here during last week, it is believed, were in a much better frame of mind. They had come here to bury the hatchet. They reached an agreement on almost all the issues under dispute. It may not be necessary now to refer any matter to the Arbitration Tribunal. Lastly it may be mere coincident that the Supreme Commander's organisation was liquidated almost simultaneously with the signing of the agreement. Indian Army is now completely under the supervision, direction and control of the Nehru's cabinet. It is being consolidated. It has already re-created its reputation in Kashmir as one of the finest fighting machine. Airforce is being enlarged. Navy is being expanded to include at least three destroyers and one cruiser.

INDUSTRIES MINISTERS TO CONFER

A two-day conference of Industries Ministers has been called by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerj to meet here on 6th and 7th December. Decline in production is the main problem facing India today. Except jute manufactures and kerosene, the volume of production or supply has fallen all along the line. as compared to 1945-46.

The Government's first objective, therefore, is to step up production to 1939 level. The recent decline in output is attributed to shortages of coal transport and raw materials and to labour unrest and civil commotion. The Conference will discuss to what extent increased use of transport, other than railways, is feasible in India at present. The raw materials of imported origin are either in world short supply or are imported on a restricted scale owing to exchange difficulties. Rationalisation of indigenous production, it is urged. may help in the utilisation of the available supplies to the best possible advantage. The Conference will also consider whether industrial raw materials should be given a preference over capital goods in the immediate future.

INDUSTRIAL PLANNING

Industrial planning is another topic which will be discussed by the conference. Planning and its execution are largely governed by the availability of plant and equipment from abroad and by the availability of foreign exchanges. The view expressed here is that resources, including those of foreign exchanges, should generally, be concentrated on schemes which would attain full production within three years.

Approved plans for development have already been worked out for cotton textiles, sugar, cement paper and chemicals. The overall targets have been broken up and distributed amongst Provinces and States. The conference will be asked to discuss what was impeding the implementation of these plans and whether, in the short-term view, it is desirable to give priority to any one or more of these industries.

Panel reports in respect of fourteen other industries are awaiting decisions. They are non-ferrous metals, coir, rope cordage and other fibres rayon and artificial silk, paints, and varnishes, glass. industria plant and machinery, refractories and ceramics, electro-chemical and heavy industries, silk, hosiery, woollen industry, automobiles and tractors, plastics and celluloids and leather and leather goods.

POWER & RAW MATERIALS

The Conference will examine facilities which the Provinces and States possess in respect of power, raw materials and skilled and unskilled abour for undertaking any of these industries. It will also determine which of these industries could be preferred for short-term execution and what targets should be fixed for them.

As regards small-scale and cottage industries, the conference, will discuss whether an all-India cottage industries board would help in and what other assistance from the Centre is required for their development.

The vexed question of controls will also be discussed by the conference. The existing controls operate on iron, steel, cotton textiles, paper and coal. The conference will consider whether improvement, if any, can be made in their working, in relation particularly to black-marketing and corruption.

The conference will also advice Government whether there is need for extending controls to raw cotton, jute. timber, chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals and the extent to which such controls can and ought to be exercised centrally and by the Provinces and States. Lastly, the conference will discuss the following topics:—

(a) The sales tax policy of Provincial Governments in relation to basic raw materials of industry, such as coa and certain vital commodities such as steel.

(b) The excise policy of Provincial Governments with reference to industrial requirements of alchohol. and (c) Measures necessary for enforcing admixture of power alcohol with petrol and development of substitutes for petrol and petroleum products.

(d) Recruitment and training of scientific and technical personnel.

(e) collection of statistics under the Industria Statistics Act.

CASTOPHENE

CASTOR OIL CHOCOLATES

relieve constipation and keeps you and your children perfectly fit. Sweet and pleasant—acts gently but surely—does not gripe. In packets of 2 tablets and also in packing of 25, 50, 100 and 500 tablets.

Available at chemists and stores.

GREY HAIR

Don't use dyes: Use our Ayuvedic scented oil and let your grey hairs turn black lasting up to 60 years. Your eye-sight will be improved and headache cured. If a few hair has turned grey. then buy a phial for Rs 2-8 if more. then buy a phial for Rs. 3-8. If almost all. then purchase one phial for Rs. 5.

WHITE LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA

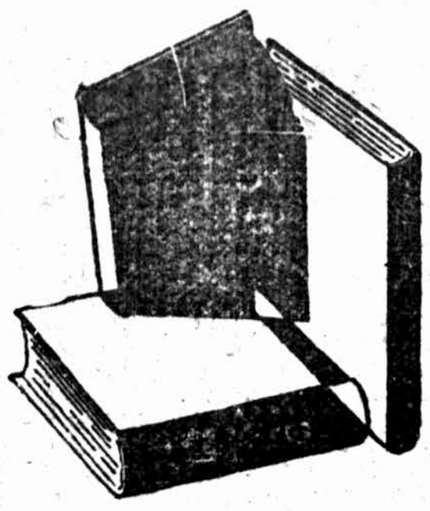
A few days application of the medicine cures White Leprosy and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims Doctors. Kavirajas and advertisers. Price Rs 2-8 for 6 days

Vaidraj Akhil Kishore Ram,
No 74. P. O. Suriya. Dist. Hazaribagh.

DR. W. O ROY'S L.M.S.
SPECIFIC for INSANITY
ROYAPILLA
FAMOUS for 76 years.
An infallible remedy for
INSANITY. EPILEPSY. HYSTERIA. INSOMNIA. NEURASTHENIA and other mental Diseases
S. C. ROY & CO.
167/3, Cornwallis Street,
CALCUTTA.
P. P. S.

CAUTION WHEN IN DELICATE HEALTH

You cannot afford to go undernourished, the baby will be physically deficient. Just supplement your nourishment with full dose Vinkola occasionally. It will not fail you.



Do's & Dont's For U.S.

"FOR INDIANS GOING TO AMERICA" — by Dr. G. S. Krishnayya and Dr. J. M. Kumarappa—National Information and Publications, Ltd., Bombay— Price Rs. 5/8.

Once upon a time, England was the only foreign country to which it was "respectable" to go either for education or anything else. Other countries, which were equally progressive and advanced technically, just didn't exist for us although, now and then. we did hear of some Indians going for education to Vienna for higher medical education. The tide has now turned and the number of students going to America is, perhaps, greater than those going to European countries. The scope for higher training, as indicated in this rather impersonal and official-looking guide is just limitless and absolutely dazzling to the eyes of an Indian whose main pre-occupation is still the insufficiency of primary and secondary schools. There is literally nothing on earth which the Americans haven't reduced to an art and science, capable of being taught to students in class or college-room. Another very likeable thing about America is the fact that Americans welcome foreign students and individual American students and American families extend to them every help and courtesy. The atmosphere in England is notoriously inhospitable where the foreigner is concerned and Dr. Krishnayya assures us that no foreign student will ever experience any such hostility in the USA The book provides exhaustive information about "do's and don'ts" for every one proceeding to the States for higher education. Nothing is considered too trivial or unimportant for notice and prospective travellers to America for education will surely find the book of immense help.

SCIENCE AND HINDUISM

HINDUISM AND MODERN SCIENCE: By Dr. M. A. KAMATH, (Planters' Lane, Mangalore), pp. 216 Rs. 4-8.

In this valuable book, the author explains why it is that the civilisation of India is still a living force, and why it should and will continue to be a living force and win the respect of the world. The short explanation is that the Hindu civilisation is based on great scientific principles which the West only now and that too, laboriously, incompletely and haltingly comes to understand and appreciate. Hinduism shows scientifically the way to human welfare, stability, refinement, intellectual opulence and spiritual growth

The author proves his thesis by reference, among others, to baths, shaucha, asanas, auto-suggestion, methods of imparting education, brahmacharya, fasting japa, pranayama, pathya, midwifery, prayer, surya-namaskar; ojas; worship; atithi satkar; town planning and numerous other Hindu institutions, modes, manners and practices; and by reference to the ancient Sanskrit texts of Manu; Sushrut; Charaka; and others dealing with these subjects. The author shows that the presentday discoveries regarding atomic energy; vitamins bacteria; inffection; spread of epidemics; quarantine, radio-activity. small-pox etc. are not only foreshadowed, they have been adequately and competently dealt with in the ancient sanskrit texis.

With all this wealth of Indian knowledge and culture before him, it will be only an ignorant coxcomb who will scoff it it, and a fool who will fail to avail himself of it. A wise Indian, with intellect trained by a study of Western methods of scientific research, can do no better than apply those methods of removing the dust of ages that has covered the ancient wisdom-"Manava-Dharma" and "Ayur-Veda" and bring it out in all its splendour for the good, both of the East and the West.

As pointed out by Prof. C. Kunnan Raja in the foreword, the book, which is written by a medical practitioner of recognised standing has a practical value; not only to Western science, but to the modern Indian desirous to know of and profit by his or her great heritage.

COMMERCIAL LAW JOURNAL:—Editor — J. D. JAIN, (The I.T. Law Publishing House, Chandni Chowk; Delhi) Vol. I No. 1 contains Part I (an article explaining the Industrial Disputes Act), Part II reports of some of the commercial cases recently decided by the High Courts of Bombay and Madras, and Part III the first instalment of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

Industrial Handbook

INDIAN ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES, (Published by the Engineering Association of India, 102-A Clive St., Calcutta—Price Rs. 16/-.

This sumptuous publication deals with the rise and growth of various Engineering and allied industries in India and is intended to present to readers the progress so far achieved in these industries. The book incorporates exhaustive details of names and addresses of engineering industries, and their trade marks and patents, which will all constitute very helpful guidance to the public. There is further, a very useful survey of iron and steel industries, re-rolling institutions and other allied branches of the industry like non-ferrous metal industries, machine tool and small tools manufacturers, and mechanical, electrical and structural engineering factories. The ship building industry is not omitted from the survey. The whole publication deals only with the economic aspect of the engineering industries of India and gives the reader an exact picture of the present position of these industries. An important chapter in the history of these industries is the progress made during, and due to, the last Great World War and the book gives us full details of the war effort put forth by the engineering industries of the country.

E. B.

A Nauseating Story

"SPOTLIGHT ON SOUTH AFRICA". Published for the Government of India by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, New Delhi. Price As. 12/-.

To those of us who have observed the attitude and pronouncements of South African Statesmen during the debate in the U.N.O. on the treatment accorded to Indians in that dominion, it would come as a very great surprise to know that the arrival of the very first Indians in South Africa was considered as a "vitalising principle.' The new colonies in South and East Africa were in a bad way for want of labour and the white men in that territory, with the typical attitude of time-serving self-interest at heart, used to bail the work done by the Indian labourers, in improving the economy of the dominion. as invaluable and immensely beneficial. When the Indian had become a permanent fixture, and had started showing the same or even superior business acumen, however, we hear a different story. The white man now frankly regrets his indiscreetness in allowing the Indians any better status than as labourers and as usual, proceeds to extremes in his attempt to weed out the "menace."

To the average self-respecting Indian the whole story is nauseating to a degree and we are still not sure as to the lengths we might have to go to, to bring the arrogant South African white to his knees and make him give the Indian his proper due. The whole story, from 1860 onwards to the latest exchange of correspondence between Smuts and Jawaharlal Nehru, is briefly summarised in this small pamphlet issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The telling quotations, from official reports and speeches of statesmen, and the pictures depicting colour discrimination in practice, add force to the story.

E. B.

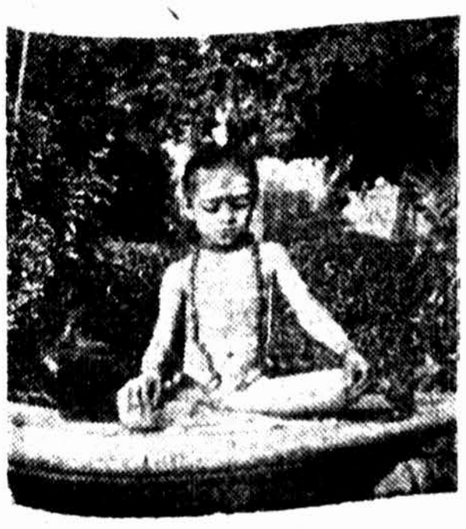
HOW TO INCREASE CLOTH PRODUCTOIN

("Increased Cloth Production By Vadilal Lallubhai, M.L.A., (Central)—Padma Publications, Baroda, pp. 103, Price Rs.3).

"The genesis of the present scheme" the author of the this book tells us, "is in the urge that grew upon me as a Congressman and a mill-owner after coming out of jail at the end of 1943 that something ought to be done to increase cloth production in the difficult situation regarding cloth supply". Technical knowledge and experience coupled with public spirit and practical outlook having thus been assured Mr. Vadilal has succeeded in producing a scheme that promises to relieve the acute shortage of cloth. His thesis is simple and direct If production has fallen on account of reduction in hours the number of shifts should again be raised to three wherever possible. Quality in the matters of count and width should give place to quantity without disregard of essential requirements. The spinning mills production should be so organized as to provide an earmarked share for the handloom weavers. Mr. Vadilal rightly lays stress on standardization of counts and sorts reducing them to a minimum. Given an augmentation of supply Mr. Vadilal feels that control over prices and distribution would become unnecessary. But to ensure the greater supply itself he has no hesitation in recommending that "rigid control on production will have to be enforced and tightened". Standardization, maximum utilization and production control have right from the start been the obvious policy for Government. The mill-owners as a class have, however, succeeded in the past in resisting any real control over production. Is it too much to hope that Government will for once make up its mind to take the advice of a person whose knowledge, "bona-fides" and public spirit are beyond doubt?

D. R. K.

Owing to Dada's illness—unfortunately, rather serious illness,—he regrets that he has not been able to write the "Children's Corner" this week. He offers his apologies ti his sisters and brothers in India, Pakistan and elsewhere, for this little lapse and hopes to resume the feature next week. In the meanwhile here are some "Fancy Dress" photographs taken on the occasion of the Children's Fair held at Khar week before last. A detailed account of the Fair and more photographs will follow.



All Good Wishes From

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY 21.

Problems Before Indian Women

Let us talk it over —

India's women who have been meeker and milder than the Biblical Lamb, are now craving for physical and military training!

At the rate our provincial legislatures are pressed with such demands, it appears, India will soon become a nation of Amazons. Once famed (!) beyond the seven seas, as the land of snakes and sadhus, Deva Dasis and Maharajas, India, should fare well in the comity of nations with ths tremendous change.

Foreign visitors to this country on seeing our customs of 'sati', child-marriage and ban on widow-re-marriage formed derogatory impressions about Indian women. As many amongst them were agents of the 'vested interests', they made it a mission of their life to spread out vicious propaganda damning Indian women as chattels of men. Of course, there always have been men among us, who took upon themselves to refute these vilifying allegations about Indian womanhood (which were a reflection on the man themselves though!) They pointed to a galaxy of legendary and historical figures of Seeta, Savitree, Mandodari and Chand Bibi, Ahilyabai. Laxmibai of Jhansi and so on.

But now when women themselves have taken inspiration from these very names and called upon Government to give them also befitting opportunities to prove worthy of such a rich and proud hesitage even the self-same champions of women feel scandalised. Such demands appear to them undignified and unwomanly in the extreme. However, it is clear that all this talk is nothing but a camouflage to hide their own fears of losing their own virile dignity which derived almost a sadistic satisfaction by lording over the helpless women folk.

After all, there is nothing unnatural or new about women's soldierly ambitions. History has numerous instances to show of women fighting side by side with men. In ancient Greece and Rome, female warriors were not looked upon as freaks of nature. On the other hand, they were honoured and admired; otherwise poets and sculptors of those times would not have immortalised their figures in literature and sculpture. We find that military training was not taboo for women in Arab or Egyptian civilizations. As for our own land, ladies in royal families did receive instruction in swimming, horse riding, fencing and archery

These are but historical justifications. Apart from these, the present stage in human civilization affords more convincing reasons for such demands. When most advanced nations look upon women as a means for producing cannon-fodder (pre-war Italy, Germany and Japan had nurseries run on scientific lines for breeding wealthy citizens) there's hardly any excuse why women should not turn into cannon operators. In our civilized warfare no distinction is made between civil and non-civil population, nor are the atom bombs instilled with the sense to separate innocent children from the rest of the population. So in these circumstances, one cannot but come to the logical conclusion of militarising an entire nation and women who form half of the Indian population should not be denied their demand

When we speak of military training, most of us are obsessed with its inhuman character (of killing) ignoring its good points such as organization, planning, discipline and 'espirit de corps. If there are any virtues that we lack as a nation these are the most important of them. So far as women are concerned, they have never had the opportunity of cultivating these qualities Since we have never known what corporate life out-side the home means. Let's not then allow anyone to sentimentalise our womanly qualities and obstruct attempts of becoming brave and self-reliant women of India freed after ages of foreign rule.

—Leela.

Indian women have stormed the citadel of manly power and authority. At the helm itself of affairs are distinguished personalities like Sarojini Naidu, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Vijayalakshmi Pandit.

They have given the lead, and it is up to their educated sisters, forming less than a minority of 2 per cent. in the country—to help in solving the many problems that face the masses of women in this country—problems that women alone can tackle effectively.

A few enthusiastic women from the All-India Women's Conference and the local organisations have done their bit—but for the rest women have taken to social work as briefless barristers take to politics—for the fun of it, or rather, shall we say, for the fashion of it. How little has been done so far, can be realised from the glaring facts and figures that confront us

> Of the 6,200,000 people who die every year in this country, no less than 200,000 women die from the effects of pregnancy and child-bearing whilst the infant mortality rate of children under a year is 1,550,000 every year. Why is it, that although since the beginning of the present century measures for the protection of the health of mothers and children have engaged the attention of many, this enormous wastage of life still continues?

No doubt appallingly poor housing, conditions, both in the villages and towns and the evil effects of poverty and lack of nutrition account for this to a large measure. 87 per cent of India's population live in the countryside, where are to be found the germs of disease and ill health. Water is scarce and the majority of the women are dependent on the uncovered village well—the centre of all infection. The ill ventilated houses are huddled together and there is absolutell no provision for the disposal of filth and refuse

Visionary Dreams?

However, equally important is the colossal ignorance that seems to prevail regarding all matters of mothercraft or even the basic principles of hygiene amongst the masses. And the many new responsibilities the Government has taken upon itself—such as a scheme for rural reconstruction, a scheme for replacing the present insanitary dingy one-room tenements inhabited by large families of 8 or 10 in towns by family tenements with sanitary arrangements within easy reach of amenities like maternity and child welfare clinics, playgrounds and Welfare Centres—will all be mere visionary dreams, unless and until more and more women come forward to staff these centres. For this is required the social worker with the missionary zeal, ready to persuade with her kind words and her example.

Indeed the crying need before the country seems to be not only for doctors and nurses and midwives in their thousands—at least 96,000 more women doctors to supplement the 2000 practising at present, 10 times as many as the present 7000 nurses and 5000 practising midwives—to take charge of these centres.—but more so than that of Health Visitors by thousands.

After all, all women cannot become doctors and nurses but many of them can find the time and the leisure to take some sort of training to supplement the natural knowledge of cleanliness and good habits that are a part of their higher social environment. These they can carry with them to the Welfare Centres "within the" slums themselves—nay, transpose them into the daily habits of the dwellers there. In fact, care taken during the crucial months before child-birth when working women absolutely neglect their health, together with more liberal Maternity Benefit Acts, involving 16 months leave, can go a long way towards solving the problem of wastage.

Those Creches

A concrete example of this sort of work can be found, too, in the creches within the 62 mills of Bombay established by order of the Government. To-day, with a few exceptions no more than 20 to 40 children attend the creches of mills which employ anything between 500 to 1100 women, mostly of child-bearing age. Small wonder, when all that confronts us in most of them is a small incompetent staff, and the occasional provision of milk and hot water. However a model creche where a keen and capable social worker can

By Pernin Dhondy

Total Social Service must become the slogan of our women!

take charge, can go a long way towards giving a fairer deal to the thousands of children of industrial mothers. Proper nutritive food can replace the unpalatable cold rice that is brought from home by the mothers. Habits of cleanliness, too, can be imported to the children during their earlier impressionable ages—ideas which they can carry with them into the slums, and these creches can in their way become centres of social service.

Literacy has been deemed by many a thinker in India to-day as the panacea for all the evils that confront the women of the country—95 per cent of whom cannot read or write. However, although literacy can go a long way, the problem before the social worker is not primarily this—in fact the uneducated women in slum areas where this experiment has been tried out have not responded to it at all. What is required more in their case is vocational training in handicrafts and embroidery that might offer them the additional impetus of securing a supplementary income for them.

However, the most important part of this education should be free instruction in the methods of birth-control. This is primarily the duty of the state, but educated women can help to propagate them, not only amongst the masses but amongst the classes of India, amongst whom false ideas are often prevalent.

For India will be signing its death warrant if it allows its women thoughtlessly to produce children who will be going out into the world as physical and moral wrecks. Something just must be done about it. And hand in hand with this should go the education for family life and responsible motherhood—indeed the right attitudes in marriage are something that is almost unknown to Indian women—and courses in colleges on this subject as well as compulsory training for every woman at some time or the other of her life can help much more than all the abstract knowledge on Shakespearean criticism that is often imported in our colleges!

Women's Province

It is a recognised fact that child guidance is essentially a woman's province. To-day in India Montessori and primary teachers by hundreds are not only required to lay the foundations of a happy life for the children in the villages but more and more women to take charge of the Juvenile Delinquents, the dependent and neglected children—whom the complex civilization of the last 200 years, with its attendant poverty and low standard of life have given birth to. The few rescue homes in our cities have a stigma attached to them—they are merely cold institutions utterly unlike the foster and adopted homes that the West has planned out, and which fulfil through the medium of the house-mother, the fundamental needs of family life and happy relationships.

The ministering gentle touch of a woman alone can bring rays of sympathy into the lives of the handicapped—the crippled, the blind, the maimed, the mentally sick and the maladjusted. But psychiatry as a branch of medical science has been criminally neglected in India hitherto, and 17 badly staffed institutions—with very few psychiatric nurses—serve the mentally sick in this country. Beggary (15 to 20 lakhs of beggars in India) and prostitution are rampant! Society has dragged these prostitutes down and it is up to our society of die-hard orthodox women to give them a chance and to eradicate this evil once and for all, as has been done in Russia

Economically too, women can do much. The Constituent Assembly has promised that henceforward exploited women labourers will get the same wages as men for the same amount of work. Such a law can only remain a dead letter, unless sufficient women-come forward and vigilantly enforce it

Welcome News

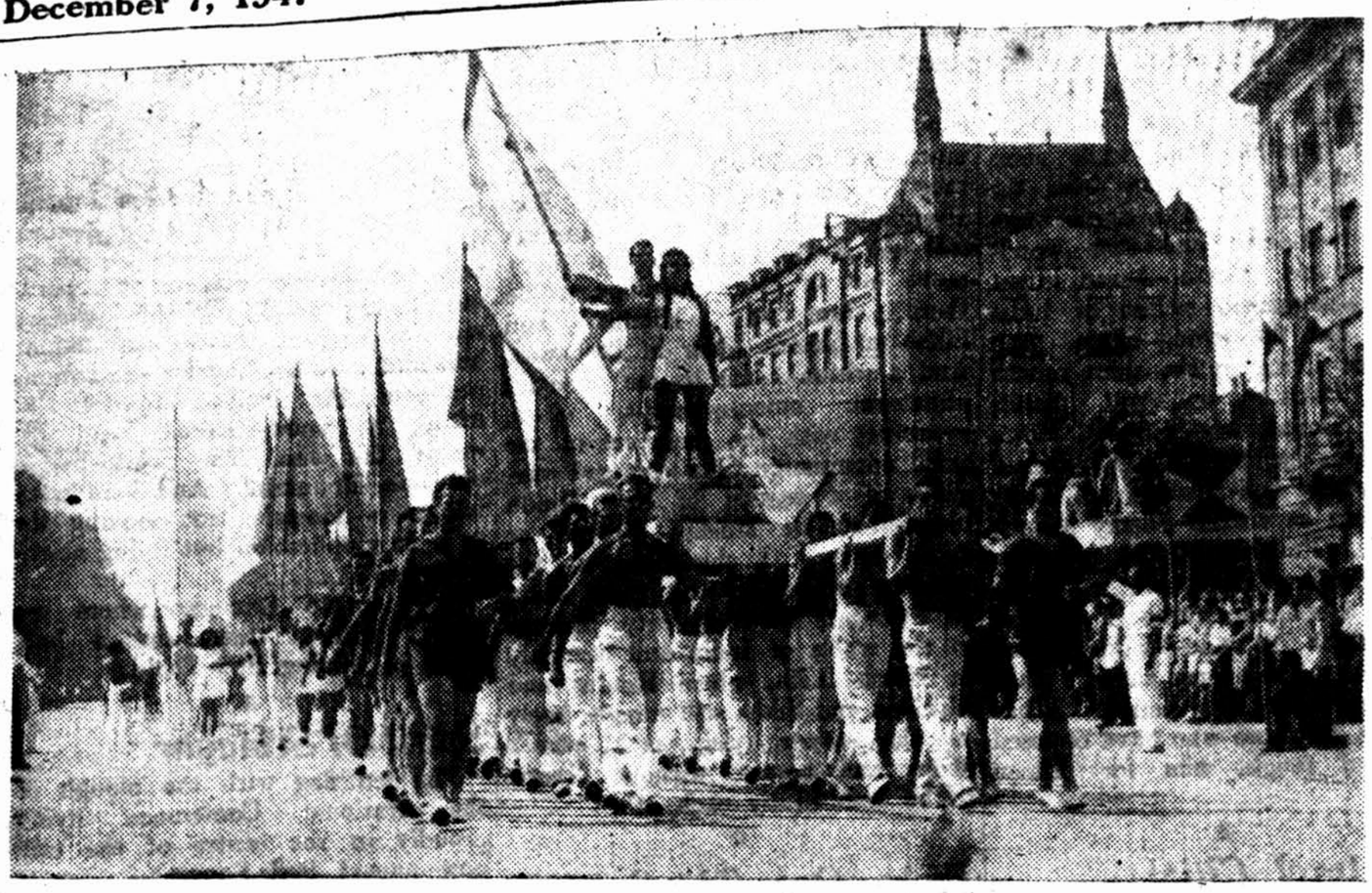
And finally of course, there are the problems relating to the vast resources offered by the medical and health organisations in this country—like the Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance—which were hitherto managed by the wives of Britishers. No efforts have been made by the women's organisations to take them over as running concerns—and to utilize the 90 lakhs of rupees which might mitigate the vast toll of 2,500,000 deaths through tuberculosis and malaria alone in this country.

The need for organised social work has been felt keenly in this country, and like a beacon in the midst of the surrounding darkness comes the news that the All-India Conference of Social Work has converted itself into a permanent body. It can not only serve to guide and instruct along scientific lines the various women's organisations scattered throughout the country which have carried on gallantly in the past without any assistance but also establish more schools for the training of social workers, handicapped by lack of a definite background. Indeed in these times when rivalry and bloodshed are seething around us the social worker more so than the economist or politician can bring the balm of comfort to weary souls—'Purna Samaj Seva'—total social service—should be the slogan before all our women.

Happy Honeymooners

Princess Elizabeth walking with Prince Philip at Broadlands, Romsey, where they spent the first part of their honeymoon.

WOMEN'S PAGE



Students at the Physical Culture parade in Belgrade June 1947.

YUGOSLAVIA AS I SAW IT

By Satyapal Dang

A Communist Indian student takes a peep behind the Iron Curtain which did not exist!

Reactionary circles all over the world have been crying themselves hoarse about the "iron curtain" that divides Eastern European countries from the rest of the world. And this curtain is supposed to be thickest in case of Yugoslavia.

Knowing that main inspirers of this propaganda, Churchill and his opposite numbers in U.S.A., are the same diehard imperialists who have often slandered our own national movement, we in India are not easily taken in by their hallaballo. However we have to be in Yugoslavia to fully realise how baseless and contrary to facts their propaganda is.

Our delegation was in Yugoslavia for three weeks. During our stay we met leaders of trade unions. People's Youth of Yugoslavia, Anti-Fascist Women's Front as well as Peoples Front including Tito himself. In Belgrade, Zogreb, Sarajevo, and in many other places we met hundreds of young people. We met them in fields and factories. We met many more on the Youth Railway. We discussed with them about their lives, their aspirations, what they thought of our countries and many other problems. We discussed with and moved freely and saw no curtain anywhere—iron or any other.

Nothing But Scorn

While on the Youth Railway, we visited an international brigade working in a village near Zenica where the General Headquarters of the Youth Railway were situated. We met young people from different countries, Australia, South Africa, France, Italy, Britain, etc. We asked them what they thought about the iron curtain. Each of them expressed nothing but scorn and many felt ashamed that such lying propagandas should be going on in their countries. Incidentally we saw in BORBA, the daily paper of the Youth Railway, a letter from the leader of the British group, which she had written to some British paper in reply to slanders circulated in England by some newspapers about Yugoslavia and its Youth Railway.

Why then, this lying propaganda?

We have known in India what imperialist exploitation means. In Yugoslavia I saw what real freedom and democracy mean. Marvels of reconstruction which Tito's youth is performing and for which they have won the respect of the youth of the whole world, are possible only because the youth knows that the fruits of their labour will be enjoyed by themselves and their people and not by a handful of exploiters.

Free education up to university stage, large number of stipends for students, for boarding and lodging, guaranteed employment, paid holidays for young workers, vote at 18 and free medical service are only a few of the rights which the New Democracy of Yugoslavia has already made possible for the youth to enjoy. This new democracy is on very secure foundations because all the big landlords and capitalists have already been got rid of. Land is already in the hands of the tillers and most of the industry has been nationalised.

This is the real reason why American and British reactionaries are screaming a lot about the "iron curtain."

No U. S. Passports

An "IRON CURTAIN" however, does exist in case of Yugoslavia and a very thick one too. Hundreds of young Americans were to come to Prague for the World Youth Festival. Thanks to the refusal of the State Department to provide the necessary shipping space, only 200 could actually manage to come. The passports of every one of these were marked "NOT VALID FOR YUGOSLAVIA". The American reactionaries do not want their young people to know the truth about this much slandered country. They cannot trust them, because if young people go to Yugoslavia they will not only see through the eyes of the State Department, but will also begin to realise the difference between the much boosted dollar democracy and a real people's democracy.

Many young democrats of U.S.A., however, are anxious to know the truth and some have already succeeded in piercing through the "iron curtain" created by their Government.

On 3rd September, after we had crossed the Yugoslav frontier a young girl of about 25 entered our compartment. Hardly had we know that she was an American, when all of us burst out "How have you managed to come to Yugoslavia?" She explained that she got her passport in February when they were not yet being stamped with "not valid for Yugoslavia". She added, "I am likely to be involved in trouble when I return. I will plead ignorance of the rules and may be I'll get away with that. "Some was however not very sure.

The Real Reason

On 6th September while waiting for the train, for Zenica we met another American girl at the Brod Railway station. She had managed to come to Yugoslavia in a Yugoslav ship. Another American boy whom we met at Zenica had come from Prague as a member of an international group which had a collective visa for Yugoslavia. This meant that no one could make out from his passport that he had been to Yugoslavia. We asked them why their Government did not want them to visit Eastern European countries in general and Yugoslavia in particular. He gave the following reply: "I have been in Yugoslavia for sometime and I now realise the reason very clearly. Every young person who comes here will go back to fight as hard as he can for REAL democracy in the U.S.A. and against our present foreign policy which aims at destroying the new democracies of Europe. This is what people in our Government do not want and they want to prevent this. However, they shall not succeed. Progressive youth of America will not allow any barrier-iron curtain if you like—to divide them from the youth of any country."

Newspapers And Wallpapers

The propaganda that there is no freedom of press in Yugoslavia is equally baseless. Of course newspapers no longer belong to the few rich. The press is now for the first time, in the hands of the people and their trusted organisations. The trade unions, for instance, publish 13 newspapers with a total circulation of 2 millions. The central organ of the Anti-Fascist Womens Front has a circulation of 5,00,000 per issue whereas total monthly circulation of the newspapers published by this powerful organisation of Yugoslav women is half a million. "Omladenia" is the central organ of the Peoples Youth of Yugoslavia. It is published twice a week and has a circulation of 60,000 copies per issue. Altogether Peoples Youth publishes 30 newspapers and magazines for youth and pioneers with a total circulation of 1,400,000 per month, sports papers not included. They include papers of youth of minority groups, papers dealing with cultural problems, technical questions, papers of young and older pioneers reviews, etc. Peoples Front, which has a membership of more than 7 millions out of a total population of nearly 15 millions, has its own papers whose circulation is the largest.

All these papers and innumerable local papers and wallpapers in factories and village co-operatives discuss various problems which confront the people—starting from production of a particular factory harvest to the fulfilment of the five year plan as a whole. Very often there is severe criticism not only from the papers but from many of their leaders of state officials, of functioning of certain departments etc.

ANDES NAGY a student from Hungary, was with our delegation for some days. One day in Belgrade he was reading a Hungarian newspaper. When we asked him what was the news, he told us that this was the paper of the Hungarian minority in Yugoslavia and the article he was reading was a scathing criticism of the bureaucratic behaviour of some top state officials. Soon we learnt that this kind of articles were not an exception but rule and they were effective in results.

Taiking of the press I am reminded of an interesting fact. MILAN GROL a reactionary politician was in Britain throughout the war period when people of Yugoslavia led by Tito were engaged in a life and death struggle against Fascism. Recently he returned to Yugoslavia and started a paper called "DEMOCRACY". This reactionary sheet—democratic only in name—carried slanderous propaganda against the new democratic Government. It had to close down within two months because workers refused to print it.

There is, to be brief, complete freedom of speech in Yugoslavia but the people recognise their enemies and know how to deal with them.

Steeples And Minarets

Now a few words about religious freedom.

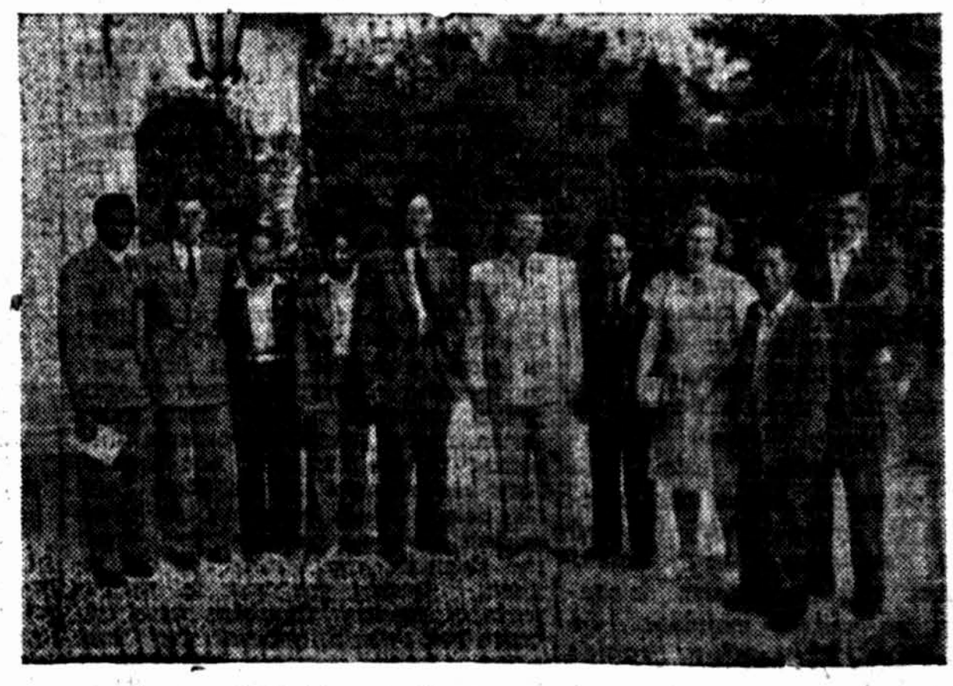
Sarajevo is the capital of Bosnia Republic. Dozens off mosques with their high towers stand out sharply and cannot escape the notice of any. In Sarajevo one day I had a talk with a Muslim gardner of a park, Cengic by name and about 45 years old. In reply to my question as to what he thought of Tito's Govt., he said, "It is a very good Government and could not be better. People in the old Government did not do anything for the poor people. All the time they worried about themselves only." He thought that most of the Muslims shared his opinion and wholeheartedly supported Tito and his Govt. When I remarked that Tito was not a Muslim, he retorted sharply: "That does not matter at all. Tito fights for all poor people. Religion is not the question. Muslims as everybody else have complete religious freedom. I am a Muslim and I read the Quoran and I go to the mosque to offer prayers. Others can go to their churches. But we all support Tito because he is a peoples man."

I discussed the question of religious worship with many people at various places. It was the same story everywhere. It may be added that freedom of worship is guaranteed by the Constitution itself.

State schools provide facilities for religious education of those pupils whose parents want it.

I was a bit surprised when Baco Eroec President of the People's Youth of the Republic of Bosnia told us that "only the other day the Government of the Republic sanctioned 5 million dinars for different churches." We, of course, had known that propaganda about lack of religious freedom in Yugoslavia was just so many lies. We, however, did not

(Continued on Page 22)



Tito with the whole delegation

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

"Travel diary of a free Indian" is the title under which confrere R. K. (Blitz) Karanjia is recording his impressions of postwar Europe—the idea, presumably, being that after August 15 a "free Indian" has acquired new dignity and prestige in the eyes of the outside world.

I wish I could have the same feeling of exhilaration when the other day I landed from a plane on my first post-freedom visit to New Delhi. The reception accorded to me at the aerodrome was hardly the one to inspire a 'free Indian'. No sooner had we stepped off the plane than I was none too politely led into a corner by a policeman and subjected to a cross-examination of my private life. Name? Father's name? Religion? (Isn't this a secular State?) Caste? (Do we still believe in caste?) Place of birth? Business in Delhi? Object of visit? Address in Delhi? and so on. The inquisition was repeated a few minutes later, this time by a plain clothes man who was a little more polite but devilishly sly in his questions and innuendos, and gave me the feeling of being a criminal whose whole shady past was being exposed, bit by bit.

And so I arrived in Delhi. Delhi the capital of my country. Delhi where my father lived, where my father died. Delhi where I have spent many happy years of my life. Delhi which was a second home to me.

What a home-coming!

What had happened to Delhi? Why this frown of disapproval, this suspicious questioning, instead of the customary smile of welcome? What had I done to deserve this suspicion, as if I was a foreigner? An enemy alien!

Not only was I subjected to this humiliating proceeding but also an eminent citizen of Delhi like Doctor Shaukatullah Ansari (the late Doctor Ansari's nephew and heir, a staunch Congressman and unshakable Nationalist, who has often played host to national leaders like Gandhiji and Nehru) who had just arrived by plane from Bhopal. Why should the police of Delhi have to question him, while completely obscure passengers from the plane were not asked a single question. I wondered and then wondered no more. Doctor Ansari might be a distinguished citizen of India but he has the wrong name. And aren't we living in the third month of the Pakistan era,when, thanks to Mr. Jinnah one religious State of Muslims has been already formed (from which non-Muslims are being driven out as virtual 'enemy aliens') and Mr. Jinnah's Hindu followers in the Indian Union are trying to set up a religious State of Hindus from which all non-Hindus would be eliminated as enemy aliens. What a triumph for Mr. Jinnah! What a defeat for those who have opposed him and fought him for fifteen years!

*

Unnatural Cities

'Don't go here. It is not safe".

'Don't go there. It is not safe"

'Don't tell your name to anybody".

'Better not step out of the hotel after dark".

'Better shave off your moustache, so you can look like a Hindu". (What about Mr. Shyama Prashad Mookerjee? Isn't he safe?)

'Better not wear sherwani and chooridar pajama, or they would think you are a Muslim". (What about Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru?)

"Don't go into Coffee House—it's the hotbed of embittered, hot-headed refugees. Not safe for you".

"Don't take a taxi. They are all driven by Sikhs".

"Don't take a tonga. They are all driven by Hindus".

"Don't walk alone."

"Dont...."

How solicitous of my safety were my friends! How imperative were their don'ts! And how futile—for I disobeyed them all. I did go about in a taxi driven by a Sikh and he showed no inclination to stab me. I did take a tonga, I did walk alone. Whatever others might say or do I was not going to act like an enemy alien in Delhi, my Delhi, Delhi of happy memories.

And yet I could not help feeling the tension in the air, the furtive glances, the suspicious looks. the sense of emptiness which even an overcrowded city gives when its cosmopolitan atmosphere is suddenly 'purged' of one particular community. And I wondered: How much worse, how very unnatural, must be the look of Lahore! For, after all, there are some Muslims still left in Delhi though they don't move out of their mohallas, while there are no Hindus and Sikhs in Lahore. Nor in Peshawar. And a vision came to me of ugly, unnatural, monocommunal cities, swarming with the members of the same community, like enlarged versions of a session of the Hindu Mahasabha or Muslim League or Akali Party. I shuddered at the horrible prospect! And came away to Srinagar, the only city perhaps in the whole of India and certainly in North India, where Hindus and Muslims and Sikhs still mingle freely in the streets, visit each other's shops and homes, without fearing to be stabbed by each other.

*

Flying Over The Snows

Through the courtesy of the Ministry of Communications I was allowed to travel in a Government requisitioned plane carrying supplies to Srinagar. We were supposed to take off at dawn but it was a few minutes past eight when we actually did. I found myself rather interestingly sandwitched between General Cariappa (who was going as far as Jullunder) and a bag of sugar that was being flown to the Indian army in Kashmir.

Carefully avoiding flying over Pakistan territory, we made for Jammu where some of the supplies and army messages had to be dropped and some correspondents taken on board. What a happy reunion we had at the airfield—veteran Norman Cliff, Foreign Editor of "The News Chronicle" and one of Britain's toprank authorities on foreign affairs who first came to report the first Simla Conference and fell in love with India, so that now at the slightest opportunity he sends himself flying to India as his own special correspondent; tall, lanky and fast-talking Kapoor, formerly of Globe and now of United Press of India, who is a personal friend of Shaikh Abdullah and was the first correspondent to land in Srinagar when the city was besieged by raiders; and Chopra of "The Hindustan Times", an intellectual who first strayed into the All-India Radio and now into journalism.

With this strange and mixed cargo of correspondents and bags of sugar bitter and sweet!), we started on the journey from Jammu to Srinagar which, in the pre-historic days of motor transport, used to take two days of driving over perilous zigzag road. Within twenty minutes we had flown over minor hills and were heading for the famous peak of Pir Panjal, majestically lifting its snow-covered head towards the sun. The white-haired old Man Mountain! And here were we, mere mortals, not looking up to it in supplication but flying above and over it.....

And so to Srinagar where we landed within three and a half hours of leaving New Delhi.

*

Spirit Of Srinagar

The red flag with the plough of the National Conference flying proudly in the centre of the city now named Red Square.

Batches of children, poor, in rags but smiling and spirited, marching in the streets, singing national songs, raising patriotic slogans, drilling with sticks and toy guns, learning military manoeuvres, preparing to defend the freedom of their country against all aggressors and raiders.

The volunteers of the National Militia, old men, young boys, Muslims and Hindus, rich men, poor men, intellectuals and illiterates, drilling with rifles in the exhibition grounds to prepare for taking over the defence of their country in their own hands.

The volunteers of the Peace Brigade keeping watch in the city, refuting alarmist rumours and fifth column propaganda, giving protection to the minorities, safeguarding the peace of the city.

The Sher-i-Kashmir. Shaikh Mohamed Abdullah, addressing the local Chamber of Commerce, taking them to task for carrying on their proceedings in English, threatening to award death penalty to blackmarketeers and profiteers who might try to fatten on the misery of the common people.

An old, weather-beaten tongawallah telling me, "We are strong, sir, and unafraid. But we will remain strong only as long as we are united. If one community starts persecuting the other, we are finished".

The Munich Betrayal

(Continued From Page 4)

of Germany (English Zone) and there is a cartoon of Low depicting Strang emerging out of Molotov's room, with Germans waiting in an ante-chamber, informing Chamberlain of the negotiations having made no progress and Chamberlain hearing the news with little disappointment. Both England and France saw the negotiations as a pressure against Germany. They failed to realise that such a situation would release currents helpful to the conclusion of a German-Russian Pact of non-aggression and would increase Russian annoyance and apprehension.

A CHAPTER CLOSES

Towards the end of July 1939 France and England decided to send military missions to Moscow, It was considered to be for the conclusion of a military alliance. The first meeting place took in Moscow on the 12th of August. Marshal Woroschilow, who presided, asked the French delegation about its competence. It proved that General Doumene had only very limited competence and the British delegation had no written mandate. On August 14th Woroschilow wanted to know the position relating to the passage of troops through Poland. He received no reply. In the third week of August Daladier communicated to General Doumene suggesting to him to establish a military convention subject to the sanction of the French Government. When the information was conveyed to Woroschilow. Russia replied 'Too Late'.

This background is helpful also to understand many of the happenings in Eastern Europe especially, after the way.

YUGOSLAVIA AS I SAW IT

(Continued From Page 19)

expect that the state would give any financial help to the churches. Later on we discussed this question with the President of the Peoples Youth of Yugoslavia. Here is what he told us:

"Church has been separated from but is not at war with State. There are no reasons on principle for the State not to give material aid to churches and clergy who are doing their utmost to aid the State in the work of reconstruction and its other activities. Naturally the State has the right to take action against those Church dignatories who work hand in glove with the traitors and seek to use the church for their anti-people activities. The State takes action against them not because they belong to the Church but because they are enemies of the State and tho people. Such measures are taken against all those who seek to break the Republic and restore the old regime. During the war in various parts of country, Churches were hotbeds from which national and religious hatred was dissiminated. Church dignatories blessed instead of condemning the massacres that were carried out against thousands of people. Even to-day some Church institutions serve as store houses for armaments to be used against the Republic. State has nothing against believers and guarantees them full freedom. It is prepared to help the Church but it demands of Church to be a national institution."

Such is the position of religion in Yugoslavia.

NEW RAM-JET HELICOPTER

Weighing a meter 310 pounds, this United States Air Force ram-jet helicopter has already lifted an additional 300 pounds with its two ram-jet units, weighing only ten pounds each. The simplicity of construction and maintenance makes it an ideal aircraft for military operations such as short range observation—communications—artillery spotting and courier service. The ram-jet helicopter was developed through the co-operation of the American Air Force's Air Material Command at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, and the McDonell Aircraft Corporation, St. Louis, Miss, and is the latest addition to the U.S. Air Force's fleet of post-war aircraft. View of the new American Air Force Ram Jet Helicopter which has already managed to lift an additional 300 pounds.